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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"I'm in strange waters," responded Martin Wall uneasily. "The first dip I've ever taken out of my line. Don't believe in it either—a man should have his specialty and stick to it. However, I need the money. Am I letter perfect in my part, I wonder."

The door of the Mail office opened, and a sly little Cuban with an evil face stepped in.

"Ah, Luypas," Gonzale said, "you are here at last? Do you understand? Your boys they are to be in the next room—yes? You are to sit near that telephone. At a word from my friend, Mr. Martin Wall, today's edition of the Mail is to flood the streets—the newsstands. Instantly." Delay might be fatal. Is that clear?"

"I know," said Luypas.

"Very good," said Gonzale. He turned to Martin Wall. "Now is the time," he added.

The two descended to the street. Opposite the Hotel de la Pax they parted. The sleek little Spaniard went on alone and mounted boldly those pretentious steps. At the desk he informed the clerk on duty that he must see Mr. Spencer Meyrick at once.

"But Mr. Meyrick is very busy today," the clerk objected.

"Say this is—life and death," replied Gonzale, and the clerk wilting, telephoned the millionaire's apartments.

For nearly an hour Gonzale was kept waiting. Nervously he paced the lobby, consuming one cigarette after another, glancing often at his watch. Finally Spencer Meyrick appeared, pompous, red-faced, a hard man to handle as he always had been. The Spaniard noted this, and his slits of eyes grew even narrower.

"Will you come with me?" he asked suavely. "It is most important."

He led the way to a summer house in a far forgotten corner of the hotel grounds. Protesting, Spencer Meyrick followed. The two sat down.

"I have something to show you," said Gonzale politely, and removed from his pocket a copy of the San Marco Mail, still damp from the presses.

Spencer Meyrick took the paper in his own large capable hands. He glanced casually at the first page, and his face grew somewhat redder than its wont. A huge headline was responsible:

HARROWBY WASN'T TAKING ANY CHANCES.

Underneath, in slightly smaller type, Spencer Meyrick read:

Remarkable Foresight of English Fortune Hunter Who Weds Miss Meyrick Today Took Out a Policy for Seventy-five Thousand Pounds With Lloyds, Same to Payable in Case the Beatiful Heiress Suffered a Change of Heart.

Prominent on the page was a large photograph, which purported to be "An Exact Facsimilie of the Policy." Mr. Meyrick examined it. He glanced through the story, which happened to be commendably brief. He told himself he must remain calm, avoid fireworks, think quickly. Laying the paper on his knee, he turned to the little white-garbed an beside him.

"What trick is this?" he asked sharply.

"It is no trick, sir," said Gonzale pleasantly. "It is the truth. That is a photograph of the policy."

Old Meyrick studied the cut again. "I'll be damned," he remarked.

"I have no desire to annoy," Gonzale went on. "But—there are five thousand copies of today's Mail at the office ready to be distributed at a signal from me. Think, sir! Newsboys on the street with that story at the very moment when your daughter becomes Lady Harroway."

"I see," said Meyrick slowly. "Blackmail."

Manuel Gonzale shuddered in horror. "Oh, I beg of you," he protested. "That is hardly it. A business proposition, I should call it. It happens that the men back of the Star Publishing Company, which issues the Mail, have grown tired of the newspaper game in San Marco. They are desirous of closing out the plant at once—say this morning. It occurs to them that you might be very glad to purchase the Mail—before the next edition goes on the street."

"You're a clever little dog," said Meyrick, through his teeth.

"You are not exactly complimentary. However—let us say for the argument—you buy the Mail at once. I am, by the way, empowered to make the sale. You take charge. You hurry to the office. You destroy all copies of today's issue so far printed. You give orders to the composing-room to kill this first-page story—good as it is. 'Please kill,' you say. A term with newspaper men.

"You call yourself a newspaper man?"

"Why not? The story is killed. Another is put in its place—say, for example, an elaborate account of your daughter's wedding. And in its changed form the Mail—your newspaper—goes on the street."

"Um—and your price?"

"It is a valuable property."

"Especially valuable this morning, I take it," sneered Meyrick.

"Valuable at any time. Our presses cost a thousand. Our linotypes two thousand. And there is that other thing—so hard to estimate definitely—the wide appeal of our paper. The price—well—fifteen thousand dollars. Extremely reasonable. And I will include the good will of the retiring management."

"You contemptible little—" began Spencer Meyrick.

"My dear sir—control yourself," pleaded Gonzale. "Or I may be unable to include the good will I spoke of. Would you care to see that story on the streets? You may at any moment. There is but one way out. Buy the newspaper. Buy it now. Here is the plan—you go with me to your bank. You procure fifteen thousand in cash. We go together to the Mail office. You pay me the money and I leave you in charge."

Old Meyrick leaped to his feet.

"Very good," he cried. "Come on."

"One thing more," continued the crafty Gonzale. "It may pay you to note—we are watched. Even now. All the way to the bank and thence to the office of the Mail—we will be watched. Should any accident, now unforseen, happen to me, that issue of the Mail will go on sale in five minutes all over San Marco."

Spencer Meyrick stood glaring down at the little man in white. His enthusiasm of a moment ago for the journey vanished. However, the headlines of the Mail were staring up at him from the bench. He stooped, pocketed the paper, and growled:

"I understand. Come on!"

There must be some escape. The trap seemed absurdly simple. Across the hotel lawn, down the hot avenue, in the less hot plaza, Meyrick sought a way. A naturally impulsive man, he had difficulty restraining himself. But he thought of his daughter, whose happiness was more than money in his eyes.

No way offered. At the counter of the tiny bank Meyrick stood writing his check, Gonzale at his elbow. Suddenly behind them the screen door slammed, and a wild-eyed man with flaming hair rushed in.

"What is it you want?" Gonzale screamed.

"Out of my way, Don Quixote," cried the red-topped one. "I'm a windmill and my arms breathe death. Are you Mr. Meyrick? Well, tear up that check!"

"Gladly," said Meyrick. "Only—"

"Notice the catbirds down here?" went on the wild one. "Noisy little beasts, aren't they? Well, after this take off your hat to 'em. A catbird saved you a lot of money this morning."

"I'm afraid I don't follow—" said the dazed Spencer Meyrick.

"No? I'll explain. I have been working on this man's paper for the last week. So has a very good friend of mine. We knew he was crooked, but we needed the money and he promised us not to pull off any more blackmail while we stayed. Last night, after we left the office, he arranged this latest. Planned to incriminate me. You little devil—"

Manuel, frightened, leaped away.

"We usually sleep until noon," went on O'Neill. "He counted on that. Enter the catbird. Sat on our windowsill at ten a. m. and screeched. Woke us up. We felt uneasy. Went to the office, broke down a bolted door, and found what was up."

"Dog!" foamed Manuel. "Outcast of the gutter—"

"Save your compliments! Mr. Meyrick, my partner is now at the Mail office destroying today's issue of the Mail. We've already ruined the first-page form, the cut of the policy, and the negative. And we're going north as fast as the Lord'll let us. You can do what you please. Arrest our little lemon-tinted employer, if you want to."

Spencer Meyrick stood, considering.

"However—I've done you a favor." O'Neill went on. "You can do me one. Let Manuel off—on one condition."

"Name it."

"That he hands me at once two hundred dollars—one hundred for myself, the other for my partner. It's legitimate salary money due us—we need it. A long walk to New York."

"I myself—" began Meyrick.

"Don't want your money," said O'Neill. "Want Gonzale's."

"Gonzale's you shall have," agreed Meyrick. "You—pay him!"

"Never!" cried the Spaniard.

"Then it's the police—" hinted O'Neill.

"There, you cur—"

"Careful," cried O'Neill. "Or I'll punch you yet—"

He started forward, but Gonzale hastily withdrew. O'Neill and the millionaire followed to the street.

"Just as well," commented Meyrick. "I should not have cared to cause his arrest—it would have meant country-wide publicity." He laid a hand on the arm of the newspaper man. "I take it," he said, "that your fortunes are not at the highest ebb. You have done me a very great service. I propose to write two checks—one for you, one for your partner—and you may name the amounts."

But the red haired one shook his head.

"No," he replied. "Nix on the anti-climax to virtue on a rampage. We can't be paid for it. It would sort of dim the glory. We've got the railroad fare at last—and we're going away from here. Yes—away from here. On the choo-choo—riding far—riding north."

"Well, my boy," answered Spencer Meyrick, "if I can ever do anything for you in New York, come and see me."

"You may have to make good on

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

GERMANY OFFERS INDEMNITY FOR LUSITANIA DEAD

Reimbursement to Be Made for American Lives Lost and Will Warn Other Vessels Attacked.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to Secretary Lansing today a proposal to pay indemnity for American lost in the Lusitania disaster, and thereby conclude that controversy and gave assurances that any German submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack noncombatant ships of any character without warning, or destroy them without opportunity for noncombatants to reach a place of safety.

While offering to pay indemnity in the Lusitania case, Germany makes the reservation that it is done without admission of wrongdoing. No official indication was given as to the acceptability of the proposal, but one set of American officials took the view that it would end the controversy.

The assurances regarding submarine warfare in the Mediterranean are of broader scope than those given after the Arabic disaster, and covering the warfare in the North sea. The latter guaranteed only the safety of "liners." Those for the Medditerranean cover all noncombatant ships.

"Everything has been cleared up except the amount of the indemnity that will be paid," said the ambassador on reaching the embassy.

The following statement was later issued by Secretary Lansing:

"The German ambassador today left at the department of state under instructions from his government the following communication:

"'1—German submarines in the Mediterranean had, from the beginning, orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law, and in particular, measures of reprisal as applied in the war zone around the British Isles, were to be excluded.

"'2—German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean—i. e., passenger as well as freight ships as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance—only after passengers and crews have been accorded safety.

"'3—All case of destruction of enemy merchant ships in the Mediterranean in which German submarines are concerned are made the subject of official investigation, and, besides, submitted to regular prize court proceedings. In so far as American interests are concerned, the German government will communicate the result to the American government. Thus, also, in the Persia case if the circumstances should call for it.

"'4—If commanders of German submarines should not have obeyed the orders given to them, they will be punished; furthermore, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death of or injuries to American citizens.'"

The United States has no proof that the liner Persia was sunk by a submarine.

The Austrian foreign office has frankly told Ambassador Penfield that it had no information whatever dealing with the loss fo the liner.

Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, has asked this government whether it has any information indicating responsibility for the loss of the vessel, witn the drowning of two Americans. Secretary of State Lansing told the cabinet that, so far as the evidence at his disposition was concerned, he did not know whether there was any way the United States could demand redress for the American casualties.

Because it would be a serious affront to the United States for the German viewpoint and suggestions to be made public until the agreement is submitted to Secretary of State Lansing, the ambassador declined to give out the details of the suggested agreement.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

At Trenton, N. J., where Billy Sunday is conducting a revival, he declared himself in favor of preparedness.

A cold wave carrying with it the lowest temperature of the winter, moved from the west and northwest, eastward last week.

Between 15 and 20 lives were lost when the Ohio river steamer Kanawha struck an iron pier near Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 5 and sank.

A bitter congressional fight on prohibition is expected as the result of the introduction of the house resolution by Representative Webb of North Carolina to prohibit forever the sale of intoxicating liquors within the United States and its territorial possessions.

Col. E. M. House, the President's emissary to Europe, was the guest of Ambassador Page in London on January 6.

A resolution has been introduced in the senate asking that President Wilson give his reasons for recognizing Carranza in Mexico before appointing an ambassador to that country.

The conscription question in England has caused a break in the cabinet, Sir John Simon, secretary for home affairs, resigning.

The allies are preparing to make vast changes in their military establishment for the spring campaign. The military power of France, England, Russia and Italy is being welded into an irresistible machine.

In a letter to George W. Perkins, Charles Sumner Bird declares that only two men have a ghost of a chance to defeat President Wilson at the next election. They are Justice Hughes and Col. Roosevelt.

On New Year's day New York city started in to eat horsemeat. Many arguments in favor of the new article of diet have been advanced by a doctor.

James Eads How, the millionaire hobo of St. Louis, is promoting a hoboes, university to teach economics, medicine and jurisprudence.

Missouri congressmen fear that St. Louis may lose the Democratic national convention as the result of the advancing of rates by the hotels.

German's naval losses in the war amount to 69 vessels against England's 42, but the total tonnage of the German ships was only 238,904 against 254,404 tons for the British navy.

"ODD ONES" FROM HERE AND THERE

FORGETTING MAIDEN NAME OF WIFE, who is visiting her mother in Springfield, Mo., Kansas City man has spent three days there vainly trying to find her.

LAMPLIGHTER MAKES HIS ROUNDS IN AUTOMOBILE in Newton, N. J., which has gasoline lamps for street illumination.

BECAUSE YOUNG MEN ARE AT THE FRONT only one person took traditional plunge at Rome in the ancient custom of "washing off" the old year in the Tiber.

BY PELTING IT WITH SNOWBALLS, church congregation put out fire in Stevens Point, Wis., when water supply gave out.

HE WHISTLED LOVE SONGS SO WELL sixty-year-old man won a bride at Princeton, Ind.

$50 GOLD POCKET PIECE man had carried for years came in handy when he was arrested for speeding, as it was all he had with which to pay fine and stay out of jail.

TWO FAMILIES in old "pioneer" wagon have traveled 1,700 miles from Fayette county (O.) to Southern Texas since July.

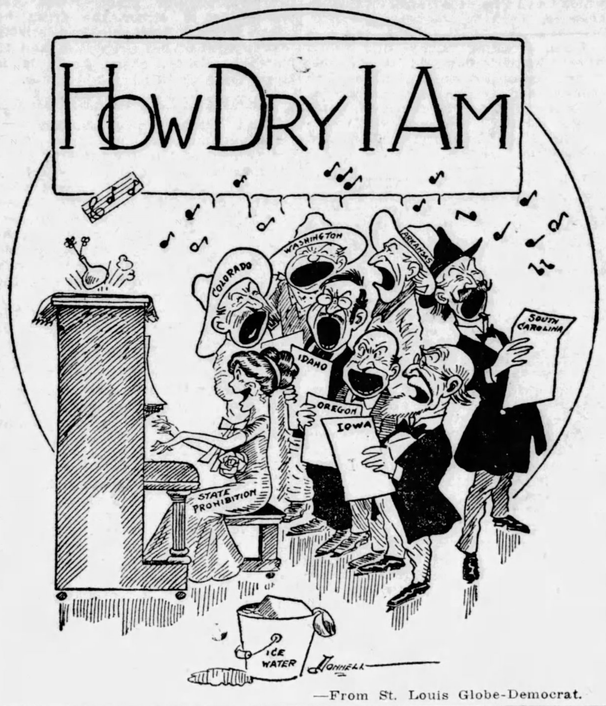
PICKING KEEPER'S POCKET OF KEYS two convicts escaped from Trenton State Prison with as much ease as if they were in Sing Sing.

BECAUSE THEY CONTAINED LIQUOR advertisement, hundreds of popular magazines had to be withdrawn from Washington state newsstands after Jan. 1.

BY SLEEPING LIKE AN APE, sitting erect in chair, Chicago man claims in six months he has cured rheumatism and stomach trouble.

BY WIGGLING HIS FINGERS Brooklyn deaf mute gave the alarm to neighbor who understands sign language and saved family from gas.

THE FIRST CONCERT



—From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SKIES CLEARING IN U-BOAT ROW

Full Settlement of Submarine Controversy May Follow German Concessions.

Washington, Jan. 8.—As a result of German concessions, a complete settlement of the submarine controversy with the Central Teutonic powers became a strong possibility today.

President Wilson took up consideration of the German proposition designed to settle the Lusitania case and that nation's voluntary announcement of submarine policy in the Mediterranean as well as in the North sea. He was admittedly much gratified with the latter communication. Coming unsolicited and amplifying and emphasizing progress already made, it was accepted as showing an earnest desire on the part of the German empire to arrive at a common understanding between the two nations.

Allies May Follow Germany.

Inasmuch as Germany dominates her allies they can be expected to endorse her policy and accept it as their own.

The belief is growing in official circles that the sinking of the Persia will not be cleared up. So far Austria has no word that one of her submarines was responsible. Germany has no information whatever regarding the loss of the liner, according to Count Von Bernstorff.

It may yet be shown that a German, and not an Austrian, submarine was responsible, as there are rumors in official circles that one or two have been operating from a Turkish base. But, so far, all the evidence procured by the United States has failed to show that any submarine was in the vicinity when the Persia went down.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO GERMAN GENERALS

London, Jan. 5.—It is learned from a responsible neutral source that there are grave differences between Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Falkenhayn. Counter orders continually are throwing the German forces into confusion. Regiments are frequently sent to one front and immediately recalled to another, to the great perplexity of the German commanders.

Oh! The Cute Things

GEN. VON BUELOW ASKS FOR PIPES AND WOMENS MUFFS FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

—The Detroit News.

DUPONT BLAST KILLS THREE; BURNS TWENTY

Explosion Lifts Ferry Boat Partly Out of Water.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Three workmen were killed and a score severely burned early today in a terrific explosion of two tons of smokeless powder at Carneys Point plant of the Du Pont Powder Co.

The force of the explosion was so great that it lifted a ferryboat, which was just leaving the dock at Carneys Point, partly out of the water, breaking all the windows and smashing a part of its cabin. None of the passengers, most all of whom were employes at the Du Pont plant returning to their homes in Wilmington, across the river, was injured. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in this city, 25 miles distant.

WILL ISSUE NO MORE PASSPORTS TO BRITISH

England Won't Permit Possible Recruits to Leave.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Sir Cecil SpringRice, the British ambassador, today notified the state department that his government will issue no more passports to British subjects of military age. All passports issued prior to November 15, 1915, will not be recognized by his government unless they bear the official O. K. of the British foreign office.

This action, it was presumed at the state department, has been taken to prevent a possible exodus of men because of the conscription bill.

REVOLT DEVELOPS IN FORD'S STOP-WAR PARTY

Scandinavian Delegates Demand Definite Program.

The Hague, Jan. 10.—Though the Ford peace delegates had expected to accomplish much of the preliminary work of permanent organization today they found themselves confronted by an embarrassing tangle when they got down to work.

During Sunday, a full fledged revolution had developed. This was led by the Scandinavian delegates, who, after informal conferences, met in the evening and made a united and vigorous protest against what they called "the indefiniteness of the proposed peace conference."

Lewis P. Lochner, personal representative of Henry Ford, had been invited to attend the meeting and he attempted to explain the purpose of the expedition to the satisfaction of the Scandinavian delegates.

A Norwegian delegate interrupted him with cries of "Words! words! words." And after several unsuccessful attempts to continue, Lochner left the meeting.

The Scandinavian delegates took no decided action except to indorse a demand that no more messages be sent to the European rulers.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Fire last night caused minor damage in the basement of the great building that houses the state, war, and navy departments. The loss, practically confined to odds and ends stored in the basement by the building's janitor force, was estimated at about $2,000.

BANNER YEAR IN 1916 PREDICTED BY WALL STREET

Financiers Base Statements on Record Crops and U. S. Trade Supremacy.

New York, Jan. 6.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn, Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore N. Vail, E. H. Gary, and a score of other prominent Wall street men, including Daniel Willard, A. H. Smith, E. B. Thomas, and several other railway presidents, expressed the belief this week that the general business outlook for the new year was exceedingly bright.

When asked why he was so confident that 1916 would be a good year for the railroads a well known railway president replied:

"Well, in the first place, during 1915 all of the cripples were taken to the hospital. The list of 1915 receiverships was a long one. It included Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Western Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Texas & Pacific. During the year some of the cripples were dismissed cured. It's only a question of a short time now until the rest will again be able to stand on their own feet.

Sees Better Railway Business.

"There were a number of railroads that were skating on thin ice at this time last year because of maturing loans. All of the railroads that passed into the hands of receivers during 1915 did so because of their inability to pay off a floating debt that had been accumulated in the strained money markets of the last five years.

"With the ability of the railroads being taxed by the volume of business now offered all over the country at higher freight rates there will be no forced receivership during 1916 and no passing or reducing of dividends."

What is true of the reorganizations and dividend reductions for the railroads during 1915 is also true regarding the industrial companies. And the same also applies to the express companies. At the beginning of 1915 the express companies were flat on their backs.

Men like Kahn and Vanderlip and Fish and Gary took all of the foregoing factors into consideration in reaching the conclusion that 1916 would be a good year.

PASSENGERS FROM CRIPPLED GREEK LINER REACH PORT AFTER A MONTH UPON THE BORDERLAND OF DEATH

Spend 18 Days Without Meat, Three on Half a Cup of Water and Finally Get the Crew to Threaten Mutiny Before S. O. S. Call Is Sent Out for Help.

New York, Jan. 7.—Bringing with them out of the storm-tossed Atlantic a tale of 30 days of horror during which they hovered upon the borderland of death, 49 cabin and 128 steerage passengers of the disabled Greek liner Thessaloniki arrived here today upon the sister ship Patris.

Twice during those storm-filled days, the passengers went to the captain of the Thessaloniki and begged him to call for help. It was not until the most of the officers on board threatened to mutiny that "S. O. S." calls were sent out.

With disabled engines and her engineroom partly flooded, the Thessaloniki wallowed in the troughs of the stormy sea while the men and women on board, among them a Greek priest, prayed for deliverance and burned candles at a shrine.

Eighteen Days Without Meat.

Christmas fell between two gales, and as though symbolic of the day the sun burst through the storm clouds and the winds fell.

During 18 of the 53 days the passengers were without meat. For three days water became so scarce that each passenger was reduced to half cupful a day. The water famine was finally relieved, however, when Capt. John Goulandis borrowed 10 casks from a passing ship. But even then, while the passengers clamored to be allowed to take refuge on another vessel, the master refused to allow the transfer to be made.

The Patris made three attempts to tow the helpless ship into port, but twice the hawser broke and once a stanchion on board the Thessaloniki pulled out, and finally, on last Sunday night, the crippled liner, with the captain and 90 men on board was left to her fate.

There were 45 women on board the Thessaloniki, and while they gave way to prayers and demands for help, at no time was there any wild panic on board. In addition to the women, there were 20 children and five little babies.

Transfer Made New Year's.

The transfer of passenger was finally made on January 1. While the lifeboats had a rough passage, there were no casualties.

Among the passengers on the liner were two Greeks, who had taken out their first citizenship papers in the United States. They were Nicholas Anastasopolas, a merchant of San Francisco, who was bringing his bride back to his adopted country, and Vasilos Vasilos, or William Williams, as he prefers to be known, who was once a member of the Second United States cavalry.

Williams was the only one of the passengers who could speak English fluently, and it was he who gave a graphic description of the adventurous voyage.

"We left Piraeus on November 16," said Williams, "and we had good weather until we passed Gibraltar on December 1. No sooner had we swung into the Atlantic than we were beset by gales. On December 21 we ran into a storm which lasted 12 hours. The engines broke down and the best speed we could make was four miles an hour. To add to our misadventures the ship sprung a leak and the water began pouring into the engine room.

"The pumps were set to work, but could make little headway.

"On the 22nd we sighted the Italian liner Sala Stampalia, which signaled and asked if we wanted help. Capt. Goulandis sent back word he did not.

Refuses to Make Transfer.

"The passengers had become badly frightened by this time and begged the captain to allow them to be transferred. The captain refused. Then the Italian ship steamed away and we were once more alone. Christmas day was clear and pleasant and we had a very good Christmas dinner.

"No sooner was Christmas over than another gale fell upon us more severely than the original one. This storm washed away one of teh lifeboats and smashed part of the upper works.

"With night a group of passengers decided to make a second demand upon Capt. Goulandis for help. They wanted him to send out an 'S. O. S.' call. In spite of the rocking ship, they made their way to the bridge, where they found Capt. Goulandis sleeping in the darkness. He had evidently been worn out by the constant watching and the fatigue.

"We were in the grip of storms all day on the 27th, and on the 28th the officers decided to take a hand. Finally Nicholas Orloff, the chief officer, wrote out an 'S. O. S.' call, which most of the officers signed and the wireless operator was commanded to flash.

Again Left Alone.

"On December 29, the liner Floriza was sighted and again the passengers sought to be transferred. But again Capt. Goulandis stood firm and refused. Then the Floriza steamed away and we were again alone.

"On December 31 Capt. Goulandis signaled the sister ship Patris and went on board, returning with 10 casks of water. For three days we had been reduced to half a cup of water a day. For 18 days we had no meat.

"Conditions had become so bad and the passengers so insistent that Capt. Goulandis finally gave way and decided to make a transfer. We were transshipped the following day.

"The Patris attempted to tow the Thessaloniki toward port, but accident followed accident. First the tow rope broke, then a stanchion pulled out, and, on Sunday evening, the tow rope broke again.

Ship Was Listing Badly.

"On last Sunday night, the Patris, seeing the futility of getting her sister ship into port, pulled away, but kept in wireless call. When the Thessaloniki was last seen she was listing badly and had settled about four feet in the water.

"When the passengers were transferred they had to leave all their baggage behind except handbags and suitcases, consequently we all have lost nearly all we owned, unless, by some miracle, the Thessaloniki has been saved."

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Weyman was strangely thrilled. He was a lover of wild things, and for that reason he never carried a gun. And when he saw Henri placing poison-baits for the two marauders, he shuddered, and when, day after day, he saw that these poison-baits were untouched, he rejoiced. Something in his own nature went out in sympathy to the heroic outlaw of the trap-line who never failed to give battle to the lynx. Nights in the cabin he wrote down his thoughts and discoveries of the day. One night he turned suddenly on Henri.

"Henri, doesn't it ever make you sorry to kill so many wild things?" he asked.

Henri stared and shook his head.

"I kill t'ousand an' t'ousand," he said. "I kill t'ousand more."

"And there are twenty thousand others just like you in this northern quarter of the continent—all killing, killing for hundreds of years back, and yet you can't kill out wild life. The war of Man and Beast, you might call it. And, if you could return five hundred years from now, Henri, you'd still find wild life here. Nearly all the rest of the world is changing, but you can't change these almost impenetrable thousands of square miles of ridges and swamps and forests. The railroads won't come here, and I, for one, thank God for that. Take all the great prairies to the west, for instance. Why, the old buffalo trails are still there, plain as day—and yet, towns and cities are growing up everywhere. Did you ever hear of North Battleford?"

"Is she near Montreal or Quebec?" Henri asked.

Weyman smiled, and drew a photograph from his pocket. It was the picture of a girl.

"No. It's far to the west, in Saskatchewan. Seven years ago I used to go up there every year, to shoot prairie chickens, coyotes and elk. There wasn't any North Battleford then—just the glorious prairie, hundreds and hundreds of square miles of it. There was a single shack on the Saskatchewan River, where North Battleford now stands, and I used to stay there. In that shack there was a little girl, twelve years old. We used to go out hunting together—for I used to kill things in those days. And the little girl would cry sometimes when I killed, and I'd laugh at her.

"Then a railroad came, and then another, and they joined near the shack, and all at once a town sprang up. Seven years ago there was only the shack there, Henri. Two years ago there were eighteen hundred people. This year, when I came through, there were five thousand, and two years from now there'll be ten thousand.

"On the ground where that shack stood are three banks, with a capital of forty million dollars; you can see the glow of the electric lights of the city twenty miles away. It has a hundred-thousand dollar college, a high school, the provincial asylum, a fire department, two clubs, a board of trade, and it's going to have a street-car line within two years. Think of that—all where the coyotes howled a few years ago!

"People are coming in so fast that they can't keep a census. Five years from now there'll be a city of twenty thousand where the old shack stood. And the little girl in that shack, Henri—she's a young lady now, and her people are—well, rich. I don't care about that. The chief thing is that she is going to marry me in the spring. Because of her I stopped killing things when she was only sixteen. The last thing I killed was a prairie wolf, and it had young. Eileen kept the little puppy. She's got it now—named. That's why above all other wild things I love the wolves. And I hope these two leave your trap-line safe."

Henri was staring at him. Weyman gave him the picture. It was of a sweet-faced girl, with deep pure eyes, and there came a twitch at the corners of Henri's mouth as he looked at it.

"My Iowaka died t'ree year ago," he said. "She too loved the wild thing. But them wolf—damn! They drive me out if I can not kill them!" He put fresh fuel into the stove, and prepared for bed.

One day the big idea came to Henri. Weyman was with him when they struck fresh signs of lynx. There was a great windfall ten or fifteen feet high, and in one place the logs had formed a sort of cavern, with almost solid walls on three sides. The snow was beaten down by tracks, and the fur of rabbit was scattered about. Henri was jubilant.

"We got heem—sure!" he said.

He built the bait-house, set a trap and looked about him shrewdly. Then he explained his scheme to Weyman. If the lynx was caught, and the two wolves came to destroy it, the fight would take place in that shelter under the windfall, and the marauders would have to pass through the opening. So Henri set five smaller traps, concealing them skilfully under leaves and moss and snow, and all were far enough away from the baithouse so that the trapped lynx could not spring them in his struggles.

"When they fight, wolf jump this way an' that—an' sure get in," said Henri. "He miss one, two, t'ree—but he sure get in trap somewhere."

That same morning a light snow fell, making the work more complete, for it covered up all footprints an buried the telltale scent of man. That night Kazan and Gray Wolf passed within a hundred feet of the windfall, and Gray Wolfs keen scent detected

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

ABE MARTIN

It takes a pretty good President t' handle grave international problems an' spark at th' same time.

Th' reason so many fellers marry butterflies is because it's next t' impossible t' put anything over a reg'lur woman.

THIS KIDNEY MEDICINE MAKES FRIENDS EVERYWHERE

About four years ago I had a severe attack of Kidney trouble and Gravel of the Bladder. I was afflicted this way for one year and had severe pains in my back and shooting pains in my bladder; I got so bad that I was not able to work for about two months; I could not rest at night; I would have to get up several times during the night to urinate, and at these times it caused me great pain. I read so much and heard so much of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I decided to try Swamp-Root; after taking several bottles I was restored to good health and I have not been troubled with my kidneys and bladder since. I cheerfully recommend Swamp-Root to others with kidney and bladder troubles.

Yours respectfully,
F. H. FLEMING,
802 E. 14th St., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Personally appeared before me this 5th day of May, 1915, F. H. Fleming, who subscribed to the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JOSEPH KEYS, Justice of the Peace.
In and for the County of Crawford and State of Kansas.

About nine years ago the doctor had given me up saying I had kidney trouble, enlargement of the liver and stomach trouble; that there was no medicine for me that he knew of that would help me and hearing of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I bought one fifty-cent bottle which did me so much good I bought six one-dollar bottles. After taking this amount of Swamp-Root I was completely cured and have not consulted a physician since and am doing my own work every day. When I feel any of the old symptoms coming on I go back to my old friend Swamp-Root which immediately gives me relief.

Very truly yours,
MRS J. J. WEIDENTHALER,
Grand Island, Nebr.

Personally appeared before me this 8th day of October, 1915, Mrs. J. J. Weidenthaler, who subscribed to the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

THEO. P. BOEHM,
Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

that," laughed O'Neill, and they parted.

O'Neill hastened to the Mail office. He waved yellow bills before the lanky Howe.

"In the nick of time," he cried. "Me, the fair haired hero. And here's the fare, Harry—the good old railroad fare."

"Heaven be praised," said Howe. "I've finished the job, Bob. Not a trace of this morning's issue left. The fare' North in parlor cars! My tobacco heart sings. Can't you hear the elevated—"

"Music, Harry, music."

"And the newsboys on Park Row—"

"Caruso can't touch tme. Where can we find a time table, I wonder?"

Meanwhile, in a corner of the plaza, Manuel Gonzale spoke sad words in the ear of Martin Wall.

"It's the jinx," moaned Wall with conviction. "The star player in everything I do down here. I'm going to burn the sand hot-footing it away. But whither, Manuel, whither?"

"In Porto Rico," replied Gonzale, "I have not yet plied my trade. I go there."

"Palm Beach," sighed Wall, "has diamonds that can be observed to sparkle as far away as the New York society columns. But alas, I lack the wherewithal to support me in the style to which my victims are accustomed."

"Try Porto Rico," suggested Gonzale. "The air is mild—so are the police. I will stake you."

"Thanks. Porto Rico it is. How the devil do we get there?"

Up the main avenue of San Marco Spencer Meyrick walked as a man going to avenge. With every determined step his face grew redder, his eye more dangerous. He looked at his watch. Eleven.

The eleventh hour! But much might happen between the eleventh hour and high noon.

CHAPTER XXI.

High Word at High Noon.

In the Harrowby suite the holder of the title, a handsome and distinguished figure, adorned for his wedding walked nervously the rather worn carpet. His brother, hastily pressed into service as best man, sat puffing at a cigar with a persistency which indicated a somewhat perturbed state of mind on his own part.

"Brace up, Allen," he urged. "It'll be over before you realize it. Remember my own wedding—gad, wasn't I frightened? Always that way with a man—no sense to it, but he just can't help it. Never forget that little parlor, with the flower of Marion society all about, and me with my teeth chattering and my knees knocking together."

"It is a bit of an ordeal," said Allan weakly. "Chap feels all sort of—gone—inside—"

The telephone, ringing sharply, in-

The telephone, ringing sharply, interrupted. George Harrowby rose and stepped to it.

"Allan? You wish Allan? Very well. I'll tell him."

He turned away from the telephone and faced his brother.

"It was old Meyrick, kid. Seemed somewhat hot under the collar. Wants to see you in their suite at once."

"Wha—what do you imagine he wants?"

"Going to make you a present of Riverside Drive, I fancy. Go ahead, boy. I'll wait for you here."

Allan Harrowby went out along the dusky corridor to the Meyrick door. Not without misgivings, he knocked. A voice boomed "Come!" He pushed open the door.

He saw Spencer Meyrick sitting purple at a table, and beside him Cynthia Meyrick, in the loveliest gown of all the lovely gowns she had ever worn. The beauty of the girl staggered Harrowby a bit; never demonstrative, he had a sudden feeling that he should be at her feet.

"You—you sent for me?" he asked, coming into the room. As he moved closer to the girl he was to marry he saw that her face was whiter, than her gown, and her brown eyes strained and miserable.

"We did," said Meyrick, rising. He held out a paper. "Will you please look at that."

His lordship took the sheet in unsteady hands. He glanced down. Slowly the meaning of the story that met his gaze filtered through his dazed brain. "Martin Wall did this," he thought to himself. He tried to speak, but could not. Dumbly he stared at Spencer Meyrick.

"We want no scene, Harrowby," said the old man wearily. "We merely want to know if there is in existence a policy such as the one mentioned here?"

The paper slipped from his lordship's lifeless fingers. He turned miserably away. Not daring to face either father or daughter, he answered very faintly:

"There is."

Spencer Meyrick sighed.

"That's all we want to know. There will be no wedding, Harrowby."

"Wha—what!" His lordship faced about. "Why, sir—the guests must be—down stairs—"

"It is—unfortunate. But there will be no wedding. The old man turned to his daughter. "Cynthia," he asked, "have you nothing to say?"

"Yes." White, trembling, the girl faced his lordship. "It seems, Allan, that you have regarded our marriage as a business proposition. You have gambled on the stability of the market. Well, you win. I have changed my mind. This is final. I shall not change it again."

"Cynthia!" And any who had considered Lord Harrowby unfeeling must have been surprised at the anguish in his voice. "I have loved you—I love you now. I adore you. What can I say in explanation—of this. We gamble—all of us—it is a passion bred in the family. That is why I took out this absurd policy. My dearest—it doesn't mean that there was no love on my side. There is—there always will be, whatever happens. Can't you understand——"

The girl laid her hand on his arm and drew him away to the window.

"It's no use, Allan," she said for his ears alone. "Perhaps I could have forgiven—but somehow—I don't care—as I thought I did. It is better, embarrassing as it may be for us both, that there should be no wedding after all."

'Cynthia—you can't mean that. You don't believe me. Let me send for my brother—he will tell you of the passion for gambling in our family—he will tell you that I love you, too——"

He moved toward the telephone.

"No use," said Cynthia Meyrick, shaking her head. It would only prolong a painful scene. Please don't, Allan."

"I'll send for Minot, too," Harrowby cried.

"Mr. Minot?" The girl's eyes narrowed. "And what has Mr. Minot to do with this?"

"Everything. He came down here as the representative of Lloyds. He came down to make sure that you didn't change your mind. He will tell you that I love you——"

A queer expression hovered about Miss Meyrick's lips. Spencer Meyrick interrupted.

"Nonsense," he cried. "There is no need to——"

"One moment." Cynthia Meyrick's eyes shone strangely. "Send for your brother, Allan. And—for—Mr. Minot."

Harrowby stepped to the telephone. He summoned his forces. A strained, unhappy silence ensued. Then the two men entered the room together.

"Minot—George, old boy," Lord Harrowby said hopelessly. "Miss Meyrick and her father have discovered the existence of a certain insurance policy about which you both know. They have believed that my motove in seeking a marriage was purely mercenary—that my affection for the girl who is—was—to have become my wife cannot be sincere. They are wrong—quite wrong. Both of you know that. I've sent for you to help me make them understand—I cannot——"

George Harrowby stepped forward and smiled his kindly smile.

"My dear young lady," he said. "I regret that policy very deeply. When I first heard of it I, too, suspected Allan's motives. But after I talked with him—after I saw you—I was convinced that his affection for you was most sincere. I thought back to the gambling schemes for which the family has been noted—I saw it was the old passion cropping out anew in Allan—that he was really not to blame—that beyond any question he was quite devoted to you. Otherwise I'd dave done everything in my power to prevent the wedding."

"Yes." Miscs Meyrick's eyes flashed dangerously. "And—your other witness, Allan?"

The soul of the other witness squirmed in agony. This was too much—too much.!

"You, Minot——" pleaded Harrowby. "You have understood——"

"I have felt that you were sincerely fond of Miss Meyrick," Minot replied. "Otherwise I should not have done what I have done."

"Then, Mr. Minot," the girl inquired, "you think I would be wrong to give up all plans for the wedding?"

"I—I—yes, I do," writher Minot.

"And you advise me to marry Lord Harrowby at once?"

Mr. Minot passed his handkechief over his damp forehead. Had the girl no mercy?

"I do," he answered miserably.

Cynthia Meyrick laughed, harshly, mirthlessly. To Be Continued.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I am a young farmer and would like to know if it would be advisable to mix one-third each of ashes, hen manure and 18 per cent commercial fertilizer to use as fertilizer. If some reader of the Farmstead would advise me I would appreciate it greatly. —B., West Viriginia.

I have a mare five years old in pretty good flesh. When she starts out in the morning she is strong on the bit, but after thre or four miles on the road wants to stop. Her ears droop and she seems to be weak, eating the hay and grain greedily and sweating easily. I would like to know what is the matter with her and if there is a remedy.—K., Michigan.

MATCHING HORSES

Matching horses is an art and it requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all the characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. In order to do this successfully it is necessary to have more that the color of the animals in mind. While it is desirable to have a team of horses closely alike in color and markings, these are not the only characteristics.

Action comes first when considering matching of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous movements of the feet and legs, attract a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horses. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, each animal standing up to the bit in about the same way, makes an attractive team, and is pleasing to the eyes of the buyer and of the man who drives it.

In a farm team strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action, at any rate it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset, as far as a team is concerned. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team it is important to get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles—not fat—beneath the hide.

Size to a certain extent may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of 100 pounds or so in weight does not matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be too clear and detract from the value of the team. Size is an important matter, but it comes after strength, and conformation follows action in relative importance.

Color comes last of all in the major points to be taken into consideration. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet, strangely, some horses are matched up so unlike in action and temperament that the whiffletree of one is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit. The team is so unlike in strength and conformation that one horse is fagged out a long time before the other shows fatigue.

KEEPING BEES WARM

Uncle Sam's bee sharps, as a result of experiments, are now contending that there need not be the common losses and weakening of bee colonies during the winter season. Lack of sufficient insulation to protect the bees from prolonged cold and sudden changes of temperature is the main cause of bee losses.

Many experiments conducted by the experts show that sufficient insulation of the hives is hardly ever supplied, and that too much protection of this kind is almost impossible, providing ventilation is furnished so that the bees will always be insured fresh air.

The kind of insulating material is unimportant—chaff, shavings, dry leaves, paper, broken cork, and sawdust each answer the purpose well. The insulation layer should be made from six to 12 inches thick, according to the severity of the climate.

One insulation plan that has worked well in the latitude of the middle states is the following: Three inches of chaff, dry leaves, or the like was placed beneath the hives, eight inches on the sides and ends, and 12 inches on top. An opening eight inches wide and three-eighths inches high was constructed like a tunnel through the packing to the entrance. This was found to furnish abundant and proper ventilation.

Protection from the chilling effects of strong, cold wind was found to be an important safeguard even when the hives were well-insulated.

Proper protection by means of generous insulation of the hives has shown that the winter losses of bees need not exceed one per cent when the bees are free from any contagious disease.

POULTRY

ROUP IN FOWLS

If fowls are badly affected with roup the use of the ax is the best means of procedure. Roup is contagious and must be eliminated from the flock at all costs. If some of the fowls are especially valuable, they may be isolated from the rest of the flock and their heads dipped in a solution of potassium permanganate, made by adding a quarter teaspoonful of the commercial mixture to two quarts of hot water. The operation is repeated three times daily. As a preventive, enough potassium permanganate is added to the drinking water of the flock to turn it cherry red.

Beet pulp has recently been attracting attention as a substitute for the more popular green foods. It can be used in either the fresh or silage forms. Beet pulp is relatively low in heat-giving properties and in starches. On the other hand it is relatively high in fiber and water.

HAVE CLEAN QUARTERS

Many deaths among poultry, particularly among chicks, come from moldy feed and moldy litter in poultry houses. The mold when eaten by the fowls causes a fatal disease commonly called "lungers." The fowl stands in a drowsy manner and eats but little. The wings droop, breathing is quickened, and white diarrhea is present. Death is caused directly by soft, yellow growths that clog the air passages of the lungs.

There is no positive cure for the ailment, but since it is caused by moldy feed and litters, it can be entirely prevented by keeping poultry under sanitary conditions. This is only one of the many troubles arising from unclean conditions. Include the chicken house in the spring cleaning and avoid them all.

POULTRY ADVICE

A scarcity of eggs in winter is a loss that every true poultry keeper tries to avoid. Being the only source of revenue expected from the flock at this time of the year, everyone is anxious to have a goodly supply, and wth proper care and feed satisfactory results can reasonably be expected.

Proper quarters in which to house the hens is the first and foremost necessary essential. The house should be kept clear of dirt and rubbish, and the nests sweet and clean. A cold dry hen-house provided it is free from draughts, is to be preferred to a damp, warm one, as the latter is sure to bring disease to your flock.

In the dust bath—which must always be provided in winter—should be mixed reliable louse powder, to keep hens free from vermin. A louse infested fowl positively won't lay and is a losing proposition, always.

Make the hens work for every single bit of food they get in winter, it will prevent them becoming too fat and helps keep up a vigorous circulation, preventing a chilled and shivering fowl.

Hot food in winter is imperative, every morning and night it should be fed piping hot. In the morning a dry mash made by boiling small potatoes, beets, turnips, vegetable parings and the like, thickened with bran or other middlings. This mash should be fed in clean troughs, placed high enough to make the hens hustle to reach them. Hens delight to scratch in a litter of dry leaves and it makes the most ideal scratch-material. Small grain generously scattered in a deep litter of leaves will keep the flock happily busy and contented the whole day through.

For the last feed in the day corn is the most satisfactory, imparting the heat so necessary for the well-being of the fowl during the cold bitter winter nights. The best way to feed corn is to place it in the oven on the cob and leave it until it is baked a nice delicate brown. The savory odor of baked corn is very appetizing, and when the ears are cut up in short lengths and fed thus to the fowls it will keep them busy to pick up the grains.

Water must be provided in abundance. Of course, it is a difficult matter to keep water before the hens in zero weather, when it freezes almost as soon as it is put out, but you must provide it often enough to insure each fowl getting its full share. Keep the fowls in, in snowy sleety weather, and guard against frosted combs. Constant vigilance assures success in the poultry business, as in any other, and few are willing to pay the price.

THE ORCHARD

PROTECTING TREES

Young fruit trees should be protected from the rabbits during the winter season for two or three years after they are set in the orchard. Some do this by tying paper about the trunks of the young trees; others paint the trunks with blood from the slaughter house; and still others apply a mixture consisting of soap, water and some other ingredient like tar, or carbolic acid, to the trunks of the trees to a distance of 18 inches or more above the ground. Of these three methods, the second, with one writer, proved to be the most successful.

For years he used the first method—that of tying paper about the trunks of the trees—but he found that insects harbored beneath the paper; also that it took a great deal of work and time to fasten the paper about the trees, especially if there were many trees to be protected, so he discarded this method and is now using the old method of painting the trunks of the young trees with blood.

For best results, the blood should be applied two or three times during a winter. It can be applied with a brush, or swab of rags tied on the end of a stick. Usually, he gives the trees the first application during the latter part of October, and then renews the application every six weeks throughout the season. This insures a good fresh coating on the trees at all times. "Butchering time" is a good time to do this work, as then the blood is easy available. If the season is unusually dry and mild, two applications will suffice, but if cold and stormy weather prevails with occasional snow storms, it is well to apply frequently.

MICE AND TREES

The damage to trees, particularly young trees, from the gnawing of mice during the winter time is very great. Last Winter in particular there was an unusual abundance of field mice. When the snow thawed, the burrows of mice could be seen extending in all directions. Many young trees planted in sod or where manure or mulch came closely around their bases, were completely girdled by these pests. As a precautionary measure Professor Paddock, of the Ohio College of Agriculture, recommends that litter of all kinds be removed from around the trunks of young trees, and that a six-inch mound of earth be thrown about the trunks of such trees. This protection of earth also safeguards to a certain extent against winter injury. One does not want to go to the other extreme, however, and remove all covering from the young tree roots. Rabbits are always present, and the possibility of injuries from them should also be guarded against. One of the ways to prevent rabbits from gnawing trees is to protect the trunks with some form of tree protector. This may either be a cylinder of fine-meshed woven wire, or a strip of wood veneer. In some neighborhoods it is the practice to wind the trunks of trees with cloth.

MUTILATED PEACH TREES

When the trees are badly broken from heavy bearing, pruning considers reconstruction as well as amputation. To trim the tree so that it will regain its proper balance and symmetry one must consider the position of the buds which can replace the other limbs. Cutting off a limb just below the point of injury will not reshape the tree. The cut should be well below the injury and there should, if possible, be a space of two or three inches between the cut and the bud or shoot intended to replace the missing branch. Thus the new limb will not be menaced by the old wound if it becomes diseased.

On various parts of the tree are buds that are latent as long as other buds in the foliage regions of the trees are working and there occurs no check to any of its parts. When the tree suffers from loss of branches or limbs, however, these buds spring into activity and work to replace the loss. It is this natural insurance against loss that serves the grower in the reconstruction of his broken trees. The strongest of such buds should be chosen for development.

THE GARDEN

SANITATION

While it may not be possible in some cases to rotate garden crops owing to a lack of available ground, sanitation can always be practiced, and this from the standpoint of disease control is probably more important than rotation. Practically all the diseases of garden plants live over from one season to the next on living or dead portions of the host plant. These can be controlled only by the burning of all dead and waste plants. If this plant is followed systematically each year trouble with plant disease will be minimized.

CELLAR GARDENING

Gardening in the cellar is a novel undertaking but one that is becoming more common every year. Several salad plants and vegetables can be successfully forced and will prove a welcome addition to the table during the cold month. Rhubarb forcing is perhaps the most practised attempt of this kind, and requires the least care and attention to detail. Before the cold weather comes on take up several strong, well-established roots and set them in ordinary garden soil, covering entirely but lightly. Boxes may be used, or better, old barrels. The latter may be covered to exclude light, dirt and dust, and the better to preserve a uniform temperature. Allow the earth and roots to freeze solid and remain in that condition for a week or two, then take them down cellar, where they will thaw out gradually. If the roots were vigorous they will immediately start a rapid growth of cleanly-blanched stalks which have a delicious flavor. A temperature of not over 50 degrees is best and four or five degrees less will do no harm. Asparagus roots may be forced in the same manner, but a slightly higher temperature is desirable. Also a little more light.

Make boxes the size of the cellar windows which face the south and east. In these parsley and spearmint plants may be set and they will soon make a good growth. Double windows are advisable to keep out cold drafts and, should a severely cold period occur, it may be necessary to cover the plants for a few nights. The parsley is very welcome for cold weather salads while fresh mint leaves are much better for mint sauce than the usual dried winter supply. Bunches of chives, a little plant of the garlic family, will grow and thrive wonderfully in the cellar window and are excellent as a substitute for Spanish onion in salads and other dishes. Fall grown lettuce roots may be grown with some success in this way but it is usually necessary to remove such plants to the kitchen window in the severe weather. Radishes, requiring less heat, will grow and thrive abundantly.

I have taken up belated pepper plants and egg plants and kept them growing in the cellar windows for two or three months after frost comes to kill the outside plants, says the writer. A larger window is needed for these plants than for the others enumerated. They may be successfully cared for in the kitchen window. There is a good deal of pleasure in having these garden products out of season and, while it would be impractical to grow them extensively, except perhaps the forced rhubarb and asparagus—yet the delicacies they make possible for the home table are well worth the small effort required. Forced rhubarb and asparagus are now found in the larger markets.

THE DAIRY

CHURNING FOR WINTER

Troubles arising from winter butter making may largely be overcome by keeping the cream to be churned at a temperature of 52 degrees F. until two days before churning, when it should be placed where the temperature is about 75 degrees F. The cream should be kept at 58 to 60 degrees F. during churning time and when the butter collects into small nut sizes the buttermilk should be drained off and water at a temperature of 60 degrees F. should be poured over it, repeating the rinsing process two or three times. With the last rinsing, give twenty churning revolutions and draw off the water. To work the butter place the particles on a flat board and strew the salt over it uniformly and work just enough to distribute the salt evenly throughout the butter.

RATION FOR COWS

With fodder alone as roughage cows must have some high protein concentrates and they must be other than corn products. If the oats are worth less than middlings it will be well to make them a part of the ration. Rye is as harmless as any other grain to a pregnant animal when not affected with ergot. If it is worth no more per pound than corn it may well be used in part. Cottonseed meal at the present time is a much cheaper source of protein than linseed meal, and with oats and rye or a wheat product in the ration also it may be used to supply the deficit of protein. However, if any cows appear to need a more laxative ration better substitute linseed, at least in part, for the cottonseed meal.

It matters little to the cow whether the corn is shelled before being ground, or even whether it is ground, so long as the cobs are soft enough to enable her to eat them readily.

But to compound a ration from the list submitted: Using the corn in the form of meal and grinding both oats and rye, use one part by weight of each of these and two of cottonseed meal.

GARGET IN COWS

Garget is really congestion of the udder, an ailment which many heavy milking cows are heir to, both before and after calving; preceding calving the mammary gland is enlarged, hot and tender; furthermore, there is often more or less swelling and oftentimes a slight exudition or pasty swelling extending from the bag along lower portions of belly. In all deep milkers this is to be expected and usually occurs a few days before calving.

This congested condition and breaking up of the bag is hastened by the sucking of a hungry calf, on account of the kneading it gives the udder with its nose. The same good work can be accomplished by gentle hand-rubbing and careful milking. The condition of the bag is greatly improved by rubbing in some lanolin (wool fat), with some belladonna or fluid extract of phytolacca or camphor added. However, it is well to understand that this congested condition of the udder can be greatly aggravated by removing a cow from a comfortable warm stable and exposing her to a cold, bleak, raw wind or cold rain storms; or, if the milker neglects to do his work properly.

It is also very important to bed a cow liberally both before and after calving, for if this is not done she is apt to bruise her bag, giving rise to future udder trouble. Congestion of the udder, if not relieved promptly is very apt to merge into an active inflammation and it is not unusual to have it follow exposure.

An injury to the udder, such as a blow from the kick of a horse, or the horn of another cow, or striking her with a club, or kicking her, or a puncture by a nail or snag, is almost sure to produce congestion and inflammation. An open wound in udder is quite apt to become infected unless promptly and properly treated. Sudden changes of weather from hot to cold seem to be a common cause of congested udders. The cow lying down on cold, frozen, uneven ground, is another quite common cause. Stepping over logs, rails, out of ditches or over doorsills or falling and bruising udder are also common causes.

Another very common cause, overfeeding cows on rich albuminous food shortly before and after calving, is quite likely to produce some udder trouble. Failure to milk cows clean appears to be another quite common cause. This ailment frequently follows indigestion or other constitutional disturbance.

LIVE STOCK

BABY BEEF

A creep should be provided in the pasture so that calves may have access to grain without being disturbed by cows, as it is very important to start beef calves on grain before they are weaned. They may be kept in a separate lot into which the cows are turned twice a day, if this method is preferred. In this case there will, of course, be no need for creeps or anything else to keep cows from the grain which may be fed at such times that the cows will not disturb the calves.

The calves may be started on a mixture of two parts of shelled corn to one part of oats by weight. The oats may be gradually reduced until none is being fed at the end of eight weeks, but while this is being done a little old process linseed oil meal or cotton seed meal should be added and the quantity gradually increased until it makes up about a seventh of the weight of the ration. On full feed calves should eat about two pounds of grain for every hundred pounds live weight in addition to good roughage. Well bred calves handled in this way should be in prime condition at the end of about 10 or 12 months.

BUTCHERING SHEEP

One writer gives the following advice in regard to butchering sheep:

I tie the sheep to a post by a rope around its neck and stun it, either by shooting or by a blow from the axe. Unless you are a sure shot, which I am not, the axe is better, only don't strike between the eyes. That part of a sheep's head is made to butt with and I have seen an ordinary ewe stand up under two strong blows from a heavy axe on this part of the head. But a downward blow on top of the head, almost between the ears, will do the business quickly.

I generally repeat the blow after the sheep is down to be sure unconsciousness is complete, then slip a slab under the head and chop it off as you would a chicken's, striking as close to the head as possible. Then, when it stops kicking, hang it up, skin and dress. The head being off, there is no danger of tainting or anything, even if some stuff does come out of the gullet, but it seldom does. Keep plenty of clean warm water at hand and if knife or hand touches the wool rinse thoroughly before letting it touch the flesh again.

I have dressed ewes of all ages and conditions, some newly shorn, some in full fleece, and only once was there any rank flavor and that only in one small portion, due to carelessness. A yearling ram also made first class meat. Have always taken them fresh from pasture or feed rack, without starving process to empty stomach and bowels.

EFFECTS OF SERUM

Anti-hog cholera serum, unlike virus, does not multiply or increase in the body nor does it cause a general disease. Its elimination is very rapid, in the average case it is entirely eliminated in about six weeks. From a purely scientific standpoint, therefore, the meat of a hog, so treated, could be eaten any time, provided it was healthy when the serum was administered and showed no symptoms or increased temperature at the time of slaughter.

However, the injection of serum into the tissues causes them to become discolored and, in some instances, especially if the scrum is not pure, may lead abcess formation. For these reasons it is customary to wait, in the average case, two weeks before allowing the hog treated with serum alone to be killed for human food. In this time usually little or no trace of the serum or its local effect upon the tissues is found at the point of injection.

A ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture provides that two weeks must elapse between the injection of the serum and the killing of the hog for food.—David S. White, Ohio State University.

FARM BRIEFS

The grain ration for feeding milch cows used at present by the New York state college of agriculture has given good results. Two 32-pound, seven-day records were made at the college this fall by cows eating this mixture of grain: Five hundred pounds of distillers' dried grain, 300 gluten feed, 300 wheat bran, 200 of meal, 200 cottonseed meal, 400 hominy and 100 standard millings.

The Russian grain harvest, this year, is reported to be about 350,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average. Counting grain carried over from previous seasons, Russia has available for the current year about 3,177,000,000 bushels.

Some form of trenching machinery will prove a profitable investment, according to engineers in the United States department of agriculture, if the land owner has more than 100 rods of tile drain to lay in soil that will require picking, but which is free from rock. Ditching plows that can be purchased for $18 to $20 will prove of material assistance in such work.

Lumpy or stringy milk is due to an inflamed condition of the udder called garget. Bathe udder twice a day with hot water and rub well with a little camphorated oil. Give in feed, once a day, for at week at a time, a tablespoonful of saltpeter.

Nothing is so trying to the sheep owner as burs. Be as careful as he will, these pests will spring up, causing not only annoyance, but often loss. A fleece infected with matted burs always sells for less than clean wool. Thus, burs are a direct loss to every flock keeper. The remedy? Only one—rid the pasture fields. That's another story, if there are many, but cultivated crops, a system of rotation, and constant use of the hoe will rid any farm of this serious weed pest.

In putting the tree protectors around the tree, it is not advisable to wrap them tightly around it; it is better for the tree to have an air space between the protector and the bark. If the trouble is mainly due to rabbits, the tree protector would undoubtedly be better than the mounding method, the latter being more efficient in the control of mice.

Rape is a splendid feed for sheep and hogs as well. It is usually pastured, but when the acreage is small and one wishes to get the most from the crop, it is cut and fed to the stock and then when it grows up again, is pastured. Rape is generally broadcasted in the early spring on well prepared ground at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre. When the plants are about 8 inches high turn the sheep into the field. Most pasturage can be obtained if temporary fences are used to allow only a part of the field to be pastured at a time. Rape is sometimes seeded in rows 30 inches apart at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Motor roads are good roads for all animal vehicles, as well as for tractors and others operated through mechanical power.

PUZZLED

Hard, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is ofttimes more accurate in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on.

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts.

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. The children showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical.

"They continued the food and today both children are as well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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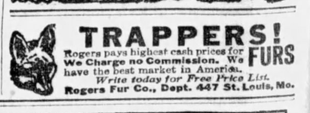

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As

U. S. MAIL TO BRITAIN MUST PASS THE CENSOR

Ruling Has Long Applied to Letters.

London, Jan. 5.—American correspondence, both to and from Great Britain, will be censored hereafter, it was officially announced yesterday afternoon.

Letters from England to the United States have been censored for a number of months. The new order apparently applies to mail from the United States to England.

How wonderfully Resinol soothes itching skins!

If you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, burning, sleep-destroying skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for dandruff, sores, burns, wounds, chafings and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

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TO SUPPLEMENT MONROE DOCTRINE

President Says General Agreement Should Be Made by Western Nations.

Washington, Jan. 7. — President Wilson's suggestion for an "all-America policy," made to the second Pan-American scientific congress last night overshadowed in point of interest all other matters before congress today.

His open declaration that, while the Monroe Doctrine exclusively was the affair of the United States, a general agreement should be reached supplementing it to provide for pacific handling of all matters affecting the nations of this continent, was accepted as the proclamation of a new American policy which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of every nation of the western hemisphere. Summed up, the President's suggestions provide:

That the United States and Latin-America will guarantee to each nation territorial integrity and political independence.

That all pending disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

That a general plan of arbitration to affect any difficulty that may arise shall be provided for by treaty as soon as possible.

That no revolutionary expeditions shall be permitted to be outfitted in one nation to proceed against another.

That the Monroe Doctrine shall be maintained by the United States, but that it will be supplemented by this government's promise that its power will not be used to coerce any other American nation.

It is expected that the suggestions made will be worked out in the form of treaties with the various nations along the line of the so-called Bryan peace treaties now in force. The only suggestion which senators were criticizing today was that referring to stopping revolutionary activities. Carried out to the limit suggested, it would result in an embargo on munition shipments on this hemisphere. Senators said that such action would place great temptation in the way of military leaders to overthrow existing governments and set up dictatorships, secure in the knowledge that no revolution could be directed against them, as munitions could not be secured.

It is expected that at the final session of the Pan-American congress on Saturday resolutions specifically endorsing the suggestions of President Wilson will be adopted and that the various delegates will pledge themselves to secure favorable action on the plans by their home governments.

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OLD AGE PENSION BILL IN HOPPER

Sherwood Introduces Measure Approved by House Labor Group.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Sherwood today introduced his bill for the pensioning of aged and dependent persons. This is the bill approved by the "labor group" of members of the house, who co-operate with the American Federation of Labor for legislation of interest to labor.

After December 25, 1916, persons who have reached the age of 65, and are American citizens and are incapable of labor, may receive a pension of $2 a week.

The Main Features.

The main features of the Sherwood bill are as follows:

"That on and after December 25, 1916, all American citizens having an income of less than $200 per annum and who are 65 or more years of age, and who are incapable of manual labor not caused by his own improper conduct, shall be entitled to receive a government pension of $2 per week, payable quarterly, provided that such person shall, by competent proof, establish the fact that he has a continuous labor record for 30 years unless incapacitated through no fault of his own, during which time he has never been convicted of any crime or felony, and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 15 years before he reached the age of 65 years.

Can't Draw Two Pensions.

All such pensions shall commence from the date of filing the applications in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act, providing that no such applicant shall receive a pension under any other law, state, national or otherwise, at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act.

That when both husband and wife are pensioners, except where they are living apart, pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation, the rate of pension shall be three-fourths of the rates given in the above schedule.

That all claims for old age pensions under this act shall be under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the interior, who shall make such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

GARDNER FIGHTS MUNITIONS BAN

Also Becomes Vitriolic at Suggestion Americans Should Be Kept Off Seas.

Washington, Jan. 10. — Vitriolic denunciation of proposals to put an embargo on munitions of war, and to keep Americans off belligerent ships was voiced in the house today by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

Gardner forced another congressional discussion of the international situation, despite the earnest efforts of administration leaders to prevent an outbreak. In vigorous language the Massachusetts representative criticised the administration's policy toward Germany. After recounting ships destroyed by submarines, he said:

Three Groups Want Embargo.

"Upon my soul, if I were president I think I should prefer to settle some of those questions with Germany before I proceeded to impose an embargo for her especial benefit.

"Three groups of men are demanding an embargo. They are the German-Americans who demand it out of love for fatherland; the cotton king joins in the chorus of love for Mammon and the pacificist adds his hallelujah out of love for God. Of the three, I think the German is the best. His motives may be hyphonetic, but they aren't neurotic. Frankly, he demands that we shall balance by legislation an inequality achieved by Great Britain's triumph over Germany at sea. His reasoning is simple, and from his point of view it is sound.

His Pacificist Friend.

"But our pacificist friend: His anti-militarism would halt the very arms which are striving to destroy militarism.

"The cotton king wants to get even with Great Britain for not allowing him to make enormous profits through trade with Germany. His purpose is purely military."

Representative Gardner declared he did not approve of stopping the war "with the plunder in Germany's grasp.

"The United States," he continued, "should not encourage pillage, savagery and infidelity by showing the world that a nation may violate every law of God and man and yet be the gainer thereby. Both Germany and England have violated the international law, or are said to have.

Use the Same Yardstick.

"But I cannot see the doctrine that murder and trespass are to be measured by the same yardstick or that taking a child's life and elbowing a trader out of a fat market be reckoned as equivalent in its demeanors."

Gardner cited Article 7 of The Hague convention of 1907 that "a neutral power is not called on to prevent the export of arms or munitions of war" which was ratified by this country and Austria and Germany in 1909.

"Apparently Germany and Austria consider that agreement not sufficient to cover our present expanding trade in munitions," he said.

"The German ambassador evidently looks on neutrality as a sporting proposition. Apparently we are expected to act as referee and insure fair play.

War Must Be Fought Out.

"Very well. If we are to eliminate the inequality caused by the British fleet, ought we not offset the inequality caused by the great German Krupp factories? Are we to disregard, in our refereeing capacity, that one of the belligerents has been busily piling up munitions for years on the side lines.

"Peace in Europe today would be inconclusive — a mere breathing space. The issue must be fought out. If by any act of ours, German success shall be fostered, God help democracy and our future generations."

WILL SHOOT UP OLD MONITORS

New Dreadnaughts Will Use the Terror and Miantonomoh in Target Practice.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Five ships no longer fit for even reserve duty have been stricken from the navy list by order of the department. Two of them, the old monitors, Terror and Miantonomoh, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be used as targets.

The other ships are the old wooden steam frigate Lancaster which has been used recently as a marine corps floating hospital, the gunboat Concord, at present assigned to the Washington state naval militia, and the fuel ship Justin, on duty on the west coast.

The Justin was a merchant vessel before the Spanish war, hen she was purchased for the navy.

Laid Down in 1886.

The Terror and Miantonomoh were laid down in 1886, when several other old type monitors, including the Monadonock and the Amphitrite, were begun. There were years of delay in completing them. The Monadonock, built at Valejo, Cal., was later modernized and is now in service in the Philippines.

The Miantonomoh was named after her wood and iron predecessor which crossed the Atlantic after the civil war to be hailed as the most modern and powerful of fighting ships of her day.

Carries Pneumatic Guns.

The Terror still is equipped with pneumatic guns and steering gear tried out on her as an experiment before the Spanish war. The guns were supposed to hurl nitroglycerin projectiles. It was believed at the time they were to herald the coming of a new era in naval artillery. About the same time some coast fortifications were equipped with pneumatic dynamite guns, long since abandoned.

The gunboat Concord was with Admiral Dewey's fleet at the battle of Manila bay in 1898.

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WIFE SUES GRAHAME-WHITE

London, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, wife of the well known aviator, who is now a flight commander of the Royal Naval Air service, has filed a petition for the restitution of her conjugal rights, an action which ordinarily is the prelude to a suit for divorce.

BRYAN FORMALLY WARS ON WILSON

Former Secretary Praises Sherwood for His Attack on Preparedness.

Washinlgton, Jan. 10.—William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, has formally entered the fight in congress against the administration's preparedness program and foreign policy.

In a letter to Representative Sherwood, Mr. Bryan indicated that he is in communication with Democratic Leader Kitchin of the house on the preparedness fight and that he was glad that the foreign situation is being aired in congress.

Here's Text of Letter.

The letter congratulated the Toledo representative on his recent speech opposing the preparedness plans. As made public by Representative Sherwood the letter read:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon your speech. It hit the mark and was an excellent opening of a campaign which will, I hope, end in the defeat of the plan to increase the army and navy appropriations.

"I wish you would send a copy to the Commoner at once, so that it can be inserted in this month's issue.

"I am glad to see them discussing the proposal to prevent Americans riding on belligerent ships. Have sent Kitchin a copy of an editorial which will appear in the Commoner on this subject."

Declaration of War.

The Bryan letter was accepted as a flat declaration of war against the Wilson administration projects. The tone of the reference to Majority Leader Kitchin was taken as an indication that the Democratic house leader is co-operating, or at least is in correspondence with Mr. Bryan in the latter's efforts to defeat the preparedness program.

From this the political experts argued that President Wilson is face to face with a split in the Democratic party which cannot easily be patched.

CABINET GAGS MILITARY MEN

Will Not Permit Army and Navy Officers to Tell Secrets Without Leave.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The President and his cabinet Friday discussed at length the increasing opposition that is developing in congress toward the administration preparedness policy. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels told of the result of conferences which they have recently had with members of the naval affairs and military committees of the senate and house.

Both severely criticized, it is understood, the attitude of certain officers of the army and navy who, in opposing the administration plans, have submitted facts and figures to individual members of the two sides of the investigation, which have been used to confound the arguments of their chiefs.

Must Get Permit to Speak.

It is understood that orders will shortly be issued which will compel all the officers of the united service to agree to not make discussions on information that they have regarding matters before congress without first securing permission from the secretaries of the navy or war.

In this way it will be possible to prevent senators or representatives getting information that might embarrass the preparedness program.

Starts Row in House.

Representative Fred Britten of Illinois, precipitated a row in the meeting of the house committee on naval affairs Friday by openly charging that Secretary of the Navy Daniels is "muzzling naval officers from giving testimony before the committee which would be unfavorable to the present naval administration."

Defenders of Secretary Daniels took up the gauntlet immediately and a warm debate followed.

Britten demanded the names of naval officers who are to testify before the secretary of war.

BILL WOULD TAX REALTY INSURANCE POLICIES

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Cline of Indiana introduced a bill in the house yesterday placing stamp tax on all insurance policies other than personal insurance at the rate of ½ cent per dollar.

WHAT WOMEN OF OUR NATIVE STATE SAY.

Wooster, Ohio, —"I am very well pleased with 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had throat and lung trouble. Six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me so that I had no return for a long time. This was when we lived near Canton in Stark Co., Ohio. We are never without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. We keep them in the house and use them for biliousness as they are needed. As our experience with these remedies covers over seventeen years, it ought to have weight as a recommendation."—MRS. J. H. CHRESTINE, South Grant Street, Wooster, Ohio.

The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in most cases effect a permanent cure.

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Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper. It's a pure alterative extract made with glycerine from native roots and herbs.

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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

something strange and disquieting in the air. She informed Kazan by pressing her shoulder against his, and they swung off at right angles, keeping to windward of the trap-line.

For two days and three cold starlit nights nothing happened at the windfall. Henri understood, and explained to Weyman. The lynx was a hunter, like himself, and also had its hunting-line, which it covered about once a week. On the fifth night the lynx returned, went to the windfall, was lured straight to the bait, and the sharp-toothed steel trap closed relentlessly over its right hindfoot. Kazan and Gray Wolf were traveling a quarter of a mile deeper in the forest when they heard the clanking of the steel chain as the lynx fought to free itself. Ten minutes later they stood in the door of the windfall cavern.

It was a white clear night, so filled with brilliant stars that Henri himself could have hunted by the light of them. The lynx had exhausted itself, and lay crouching on its belly as Kazan and Gray Wolf appeared. As usual, Gray Wolf held back while Kazan began the battle. In the first or second of these fights on the trap-line, Kazan would probably have been disemboweled or had his jugular vein cut open, had the fierce cat been free. They were more than his match in open fight, though the biggest of them fell ten pounds under his weight. Chance had saved him on the Sun Rock. Gray Wolf and the porcupine had both added to the defeat of the lynx on the sandbar. And along Henri's hunting line it was the trap that was his ally. Even with his enemy thus shackled he took big chances. And he took bigger chances than ever with the lynx under the windfall.

The cat was an old warrior, six or seven years old. His claws were an inch and a quarter long, and curved like simitars. His forefoot and his left hindfoot were free, and as Kazan advanced, he drew back, so that the trap-chain was slack under his body. Here Kazan could not follow his old tactics of circling about his trapped foe, until it had become tangled in the chain, or had so shortened and twisted it that there was no chance for a leap. He had to attack face to face, and suddenly he lunged in. They met shoulder to shoulder. Kazan's fangs snapped at the other's throat, and missed. Before he could strike again, the lynx flung out its free hindfoot, and even Gray Wolf heard the ripping sound that it made. With a snarl Kazan was flung back, his shoulder tore to the bone.

Then it was that one of Henri's hidden traps haved him from a second attack—and death. Steel jaws snapped over one of his forefeet, and when he leaped, the chain stopped him. Once or twice before, blind Gray Wolf had leaped in, when she knew that Kazan was in great danger. For an instant she forgot her caution now, and as she heard Kazan's snarl of pain, she sprang in under the windfall. Five traps Henri had hidden in the space in front of the bait-house, and Gray Wolf's feet found two of these. She fell on her side, snapping and snarling. In his struggles Kazan sprung the remaining two traps. One of them missed. The fifth, and last, caught him by a hindfoot.

This was a little past midnight. From then until morning the earth and snow under the windfall were torn up by the struggles of the wolf, the dog and the lynx to regain their freedom. And when morning came, all three were exhausted, and lay on their sides, panting and with bleeding jaws, waiting for the coming of man—and death.

Henri and Weyman were out early. When they struck off the main line toward the windfall, Henri pointed to the tracks of Kazan and Gray Wolf, and his dark face lighted up with pleasure and excitement. When they reached the shelter under the mass of fallen timber, both stood speechless for a moment, astounded by what they saw. Even Henri had seen nothing like this before—two wolves and a lynx, all in traps, and almost within reach of one another's fangs But surprise could not long delay the business of Henri's hunter's instinct. The wolves lay first in his path, and he was raising his rifle to put a steel-capped bullet through the base of Kazan's brain, when Weyman caught him eagerly by the arm. Weyman was staring. His fingers dug into Henri's flesh. His eyes had caught a glimpse of the steel-studded collar about Kazan's neck.

"Wait!" he cried. "It's not a wolf. It's a dog!"

Henri lowered his rifle, staring at the collar. Weyman's eyes shot to Gray Wolf. She was facing them, snarling, her white fangs bared to the foes she could not see. Her blind eyes were closed. Where there should have been eyes there was only hair, and an exclamation broke from Weyman's lips.

"Look!" he commanded of Henri. "What in the name of heaven—"

"One is dog—wild dog that has run to the wolves," said Henri. "And the other is—wolf."

"And blind!" gasped Weyman.

"Oui, blind m'sieur," added Henri, faling partly into French in his amazement. He was raising his rifle again. Weyman seized it firmly.

"Don't kill them, Henri," he said. "Give them to me—alive. Figure up the value of the lynx they have destroyed, and add to that the wolf bounty, and I will pay. Alive, they are worth to me a great deal. My God, a dog—and a blind wolf—mates!"

He still held Henri's rifle, and Henri was staring at him, as if he did not quite understand.

Weyman continued speaking, his eyes and face blazing.

"A dog—and a blind wolf—mates!" he repeated. "It is wonderful, Henri. Down there, they will say I have gone beyond reason, when my book comes out. But I shall have proof. I shall take twenty photographs here, before you kill the lynx. I shall keep the dog and the wolf alive. And I shall pay you, Henri, a hundred dollars apiece for the two. May I have them?"

Henri nodded. He held his rifle in readiness, while Weyman unpacked his camera and got to work. Snarling fangs greeted the click of the camera-shutter—the fangs of wolf and lynx. But Kazan lay cringing, not through fear, but because he still recognized the mastery of man. And when he had finished with his picture, Weyman approached almost within reach of him, and spoke even more kindly to him than the man who had lived back in the deserted cabin.

Henri shot the lynx, and when Kazan understood this, he tore at the end of his trap-chains and snarled at the writhing body of his forest enemy. By means of a pole and a babiche noose, Kazan was brought out from under the windfall and taken to Henri's cabin. The two men then returned with a thick sack and more babiche, and blind Gray Wolf, sill fettered by the traps, was made prisoner. All the rest of that day Weyman and Henri worked to build a stout cage of saplings, and when it was finished, the two prisoners were placed in it.

Before the dog was put in with Gray Wolf, Weyman closely examined the worn and tooth-marked collar about his neck.

On the brass plate he found engraved the one word, "Kazan," and with a strange thrill made note of it in his diary.

After this Weyman often remained at the cabin when Henri went out on the trap-line. After the second day he dared to put his hand between the sapling bare and touch Kazan, and the next day Kazan accepted a piece of raw moose meat from his hand. But at his approach, Gray Wolf would always hide under the pile of balsam in the corner of their prison. The instinct of generations and perhaps of centuries had taught her that man was her deadliest enemy. And yet, this man did not hurt her, and Kazan was not afraid of him. She was frightened at first; then puzzled, and a growing curiosity followed that. Occasionally, after the third day, she would thrust her bl d face out of the balsam and sniff the air when Weyman was at the cage, making friends with Kazan. But she would not eat. Weyman noted that, and each day he tempted her with the choicest morsels of deer and moose fat. Five days—six—seven passed, and she had not taken a mouthful. Weyman could count her ribs.

"She die," Henri told him on the seventh night. "She starve before she eat in that cage. She want the forest, the wild kill, the fresh blood. She two—t'ree year old—too old to make civilize."

To Be Continued.

SEIZE EMPEROR'S VILLA

Rome, Jan. 8.—Villa Deste, a magnificent property at Tivoli, owned by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has been seized by the Italian government and turned into a military hospital. Tivoli is 18 miles from Rome.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7572—Misses' Dress.

The use of two materials in this frock suggests a great economy in altering. The waist is plain, with front closing and convertible collar, to be worn, either high or low. The skirt has two gores and may have the lower part of contrasting material. The pattern is cut in sizes 14 to 20 years.

No. 7160—Girls' Dress.

Made in the simplest possible manner, this dress has a plain blouse, with coat closing and with a flat collar at the neck. The sleeves are full length, ending in a band cuff at the wrist, but they may be shortened. The skirt has three pieces and is arranged with a box pleat in the front and back. Such materials as poplin, whipcord, serge and the like, with taffetas or satin trimmings are liked for these frocks. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 7534—Ladies' Dress.

This plain and practical frock has an untrimmed blouse, with center front closing and with a wide, flat collar at the high neck. The sleeves are plain and fitted, finished without a cuff. The skirt has three gores, high or normal waistline and front closing. The pattern (7534) is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7517—Misses' Middy Blouse.

These blouses are now being worn in washable corduroy, serge and plaid and striped silk and plain satin. The neck is high, with a very ornamental standing collar, with turnover points and with an opening so that the blouse may be slipped on over the head. The neck is adjustable and may also be worn open. The sleeves are plain, with cuff at the wrist, and there are also ornamental patch pockets, below the waist line. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7521—Ladies' Skirt.

Three gores and a yoke compose this skirt. The gores extend all the way to the top of the skirt, with center front closing. The yoke is straight across, both front and back, with long, oval tabs at each side. These are seamed down the center, where front and back sections meet. This yoke may be omitted or it may be of contrasting material. Serge, velveteen, corduroy, prunella and whipcord are liked for these skirts. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

No. 7563—Girls' Dress.

In this pretty frock we have a reversed plait, giving a novel effect down the center of both front and back. The closing is placed at the front of this. A four-gore skirt has reversed plait in front and back, the same in effect as those of the waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7525—Ladies' Night Gown.

There is no more simple form of night-gown than this one. It hangs straight from neck to hem, with a few gathers at the neck, in both front and back. The neck may be high or low, as preferred. The plain sleeves are full and are either long or short. Cambric, muslin, outing flannel, etc., are used for this garment and also wash silk and crepe de Chine in delicate colors. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

No. 7514—Ladies' Waist.

The popular vest is used in this waist, occupying the center of the front. The sides are full along the shoulder seam and the back is full at the neck. There is a high, straight collar. The sleeves are slightly eased at the shoulder and are decidedly full at the wrist, where they are finished with a frill. They may also be given a plain finish. Crepe Georgette, chiffon silk, crepe de Chine and other soft fabrics are liked for these waists. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, waists; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

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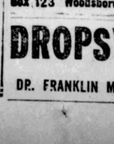

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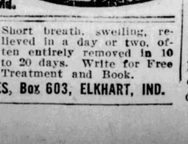

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WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

The Lord will provide for the man who works as hard as he prays.

When a fellow argues with his Conscience he never gets loud and calls it an ignorant fool.

Probably, if the truth could be revealed, indigestion has slammed more doors than artistic temperament.

No doubt those who have fallen into the habit of calling earth a vale of tears will keep right on, sniffling through another year, like a victim of influenza. A sobbing soul is one of life's tragedies.

We're not pessimistic enough to believe there is ever going to be a third sex.

All the interest we have in Villa is to hope that he'll soon be in a position to bounce that new baby of his up and down on his knee.

Always the bay steer of fiction is a great kicker.

Submarine attacks give the President's sharp notes a saw-edge.

That the President ate cake baked by his bride doesn't signify much. A man would eat parsnips if they were fried by the woman with whom he is in love.

The chin-chin collar is self-affliction.

Somebody says the war will make women "a drug on the market." However, they'll never become as bitter as quinine.

Youth is impetuous, and sometimes even old age rushes in where angels might fear to tread.

Gum chewers are the most faithful followers of Mr. Fletcher's advice.

That Ohio boy who was fined $15 for digging a skunk out of its burrow might have set up the plea that he wanted a place in the sun.

Sometimes one gets the impression that the snorer's nose, like his heart, is an involuntary organ.

Almost any hour of any day it is possible to find a man who looks as if he had been defeated in his ambition to consume all the whisky distilled.

Mr. Ford says he has voted only six times in thirty-one years, and then because his wife made him do it. That's the kind of self-made man he is.

Reform is not spasmodic. It is a plant of slow growth.

There is no end of sharp notes from Washington. One's sympathy goes out to the man who has to turn the grindstone.

Between New Year's and Memorial Day there are no regular stops—only flag stations.

The man who sneezes where he listeth is a menace to health and happiness.

The simple story of the sick Mexican mother who dug the grave for her dead babe is enough to make every American mother hug her own little one a bit tighter, while she thanks God for America.

Had the Ford party achieved success, it is probable that Mr. Bryan would have been on hand to help sing the long meter doxology.

"Who is the greatest man in the world today?" asks the Boston Globe. Let a thousand people shout his name and ten thousand others will hoot it. To be universally great it is necessary to be dead.

Note to school teachers: New York is now a bigger town than London. Keep the little ones up to date.

Why do men say they would like to live their lives over again? The chances are they would do again the same foolish things they have outlived.

There are many conditions of happiness, but nothing beats that of not wanting a political office.

It's our notion that the time taken to acquire a taste for grapefruit could be used to advantage in the consumption of buckwheat cakes.

When you do your duty you are a hero. When your neighbor does his duty—well, he ought to do it.

Anyway, the money Henry Ford spent makes the Nobel peace prize look insignificant.

Prediction for favorite son booms: Continued cold.

No woman will ever marry the Kansas man who advertises for a good plain wife. He ought to know better.

To be a popular listener one must not object when his own "houn dawg" theories are kicked around.

The grip is a joke until you become acquainted with it.

The clergyman who played leap-frog on the Oscar II, will never dare criticize Billy Sunday's sermons.

People find fault when a man has a good opinion of himself; but he'd be a fool to go sloshing around with the idea that he is of no particular account.

One can't pick eggs too soon.

The water wagon never turns turtle.

THE TROUBLED AMERICAN CONSCIENCE

In their attitude toward the mighty struggle across the Atlantic, half the people of the United States act like people with guilty consciences.

They take no true satisfaction in the prosperity the war has brought the country. They make a point of expressing their complete satisfaction that the nation has escaped the flames. But in their hearts they suspect that there is something shameful connected with the escape. They've a notion, most of them, that they've a close interest in the principles and issues at stake, but they're unable to explain what the issues and principles are.

In every other crisis, the people of the United States have known their own minds, their own hearts. They have had something clear and tangible to cling to—if only a state-made policy. They've had leadership to look to for guidance. They've always understood the extent and nature of their country's rights.

In the New Republic, Walter Lippmann has sought to trace the source of the national uneasiness. He finds it in the President's first message when we were asked to be neutral in feeling. "We were not told to feel about anything positive, we were merely told not to feel too deeply."

"What President Wilson seems not to understand is that the enunciation of a great purpose which enlists emotion is the only way to avoid that clashing of emotions from which we suffer. . . . From the outset of the war the President has never said anything to which the country might rally. He has been pushed and goaded. He has never led. And if he is beset by agitation he has himself to thank. The man who will not lead is driven."

There are people who find no difficulty in pinning their loyalty to an abstract idea. But the run of men and women cannot. They must have a figure to rally around, an image, or a flesh and blood man who will say plainly what he wants and what his people must have. Christianity without Christ would have been only a sysetem of ethics for scholars to squabble over. The American revolution without Washington would have been as formless as one of those fits of murderous temper they have down in Central America. The present American crisis—lacking leadership—finds America one moment blessing its stars that it has peace, wondering the next moment if, for peace, it has not sold its honor. The country's conscience is troubled, but for the life of it it doesn't know why.

A PORTENTIOUS YEAR

Apt as is humanity to regard years as important spans in the arch of time, surely it will be pardonable if the world today stands in attitude of awe before the far spreading potentiality of the twelve-month just beginning.

Seldom has the world begun its circuit of measured days we call a year with such possibilities of good and evil for the people that now or hereafter may be its passengers. What is to occur this year may, and likely will, have determined effect upon the destinies of all the people of the earth for generations to come.

Will the war cease, or, gaining speed with passing time, attain both velocity and ferocity more threatening to civilization than even the barbarities of 1915 have proven? Will America rise to the opportunity lying to her hand to impress upon the world her gospel of peace and political unity through democracy, make vocal her real aspirations and prove effective her ideals of liberty, justice and equality, so that all the world may be convinced, to the end that conviction may bring application to the woes that afflict the earth?

Will there come forth during 1916 the world leader who shall point the way out of this chaos, and light to paths of peace and safety the lost and quarrelling nations of Europe?

These are some of the questions humanity ponders as it takes the first hopeful step upon the new span of time. No Delphic oracle exists to grant an answer; only the unwinding scroll of events can disclose the issue and make clear the workings of fate in 1916.

THEIR OWN "GOOD TIME"

Answering criticisms of the delay with national defense measures, a congressional leader says: "We will get to them in good time. We do not propose to let anyone carry us off our feet."

Men who give a proposition painstaking study have a right to assume that stand-offish attitude. No others have. And congressmen classify with the others. They do not delay legislation for the purpose of study and discussion. They delay it mostly to get the last ounce of political advantage out of it, if that amounts to no more than trading one's vote on a bill one is more or less indifferent to for another fellow's vote on a bill one is exceedingly anxious to get passed. The mere custom of delaying and postponing action plays a part. Difficulties in organizing, squabbling over committee appointments, the lack of quorums—these have a share in delaying the passage of laws. The last thing that holds up measures is the preparation of them.

The army and navy bills will go through. That seems certain. But a person is perfectly safe in wagering that when the time comes for debate and voting, the whole business will be conducted with a rush. Only a few congressmen will have given the bills conscientious consideration. Only a few will have any idea what the nature of the reforms are. The rest will vote as their party leaders tell them to vote.

"We do not propose to let anyone rush us off our feet." That is, anyone except congressmen.

A WAR TO SAVE WARS

"Canada and the other British dominions," says the Canadian prime minister, "are as firmly resolved as is the mother country that the European war shall not be terminated by an inconclusive peace."

By inconclusive peace, we suppose Sir Robert Borden means a peace which decides nothing of all those problems and rival ambitions which have been fermenting in Europe for more than a generation. One reads the same kind of objection to peace in quotations from German newspapers. Each of the belligerents wants a final settlement. It wants it, of course, in its own favor. But if peace now would be a return to the old struggle, the old piling up of armaments, the old plans and preparations for a war considered inevitable, most of the people in the fighting countries would prefer defeat. For they realize more than any people in the neutral countries can that this war, terrible as it is, would be puny by comparison with another such war twenty years hence. Weapons are growing more powerful Explosives are every year made more deadly. As time goes by, the inventive and ingenious, supposing the old differences survive, will have accumulated a great store of apparatus and chemicals to hasten men into the hereafter.

A peace which would settle the quarrels of Europe, give time a chance to iron out the national jealousies and smooth away the racial hatreds, would halt the armament building. It would divert inventors from their machines of destruction to constructive industry.

For that reason, the men concerned set their faces against peace at this time. They know it would be inconclusive and that it would only postpone the decision to another and more terrible day.

THE SELF-MADE AMERICAN

The making of a thorough American citizen out of foreign material is not a complicated process, a painful ordeal that requires long years of education and endeavor.

In Toledo there is a young man whose national pride and wholesome American enthusiasms are exhilarating. His patriotism is intensive as that of the American-born sons with whom he mingles. Eight years ago he came from his home in Poland, near the German border. He could talk and read and write three languages. But English was not one of them. This he soon acquired, together with much of the slang that illuminates it. He was determined to become an American citizen, and he lost no time in making application for naturalization papers, and, what is better, in adapting himself to American ways.

After three years of work in a humble position and untiring study this tentative American returned to his old home and married the pretty, black-eyed little sweetheart of his younger days. Back to the Land of Hope they came to build a nest. What had taken the husband three years to learn, the wife acquired more readily. She had a lover to help her. Today they have a cozy modern home. In it there are three baby boys, who will be schooled in American institutions and inspired with American ideals. They will be taught that there is no land like this country in which they were born.

Questioned as to his sentiment in reference to war-ridden Europe, this assimilated American replied: "I would have Germany whip Russia; then I would have the allies whip Germany. Beyond these two desires my heart is neutral."

ON LEARNING TO THINK

There is a new wall motto in the express offices at the Union Station. It consists of just one word—"Think."

How much honest, hard-working, eight hours a day thinking is there in this world? Much less than we self-conceited human beings are accustomed to believe. Most of the stuff which passes for thought is merely automatic reaction among the brain cells, involving little more conscious effort than digesting a good dinner.

Every man knows what it means to tackle a new job. He undergoes a thousand mental agonies until he has the job reduced to a routine. The agonies are creakings and complainings among brain cells which haven't been exercised for months, perhaps for years.

Why shouldn't a man's mind be in just as good training as his muscles? Why shouldn't he make it capable of taking up new burdens, meeting emergencies, just as he tries to make his body capable of additional muscular effort when that effort is called for? None at all. The brain should be like a well-oiled, smooth-running engine. It ought to feel fatigue as little as the legs and arms of the average schoolboy.

STILL GOING UP.

There is no let-up in the remarkable growth of Blade circulation. It is a rare week when a new high-water mark in circulation is not set. This continued rapid growth must be attributed in large measure to Blade friends. They introduce the paper among people who have not known it before. They get 'em, we keep' em. The family was never so large as it is right now. Come in and be happy.

The premium watch for December was won by a Michigan friend. His list contained 146 names.

IS TAFT SPOKESMAN FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Professor Taft has laid down conditions for the conduct of the next Republican convention. No "allowance" shall be made for the "feelings" of returned Progressives. The nominee of the convention must be a "regular Republican." No one else except a "regular Republican" can be permitted "to take part in determining the choice of the Republican national convention."

Any discussion of this pronunciamento involves two things: The definition of "regular Republicanism," the right of Professor Taft to establish rules and specifications for the convention.

When Mr. Taft was a member of the Roosevelt cabinet he was the most progressive one in it. The ultra-conservatism did not come until he passed from under the influence of Roosevelt to that of Aldrich. Yet Mr. Taft has never done penance for the progressivism of 1904-1908. He has never admitted that in that period he was not Republican to the core, as "regular" as they come. So long as that "regularity" goes unchallenged it becomes no one, and Mr. Taft least of all, to question other people's right in the Republican party.

Mr. Taft was the Republican leader of 1908. But that leadership passed away completely on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November that year. He received fewer popular votes than any Republican candidate for the Presidency since 1868, when nearly half the country was disfranchised. He received one hundred and six fewer electoral votes than any Republican candidate who ever ran for the office.

Political leadership belongs only to those who can lead. It is the absurdest thing in the world that anyone else should dare to speak as a leader.

A STUDY IN CREDIT

There are old tales and legends about the Duke of Manchester's gifts as a spender. But the gifts never received their full meed of praise. In this matter, the duke kept his light under a bushel so far as he could.

It appears that Manchester's accumulation of debts runs into the millions. He has managed to get on the books of the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. He owes for a thousand services, for ten thousand articles ranging from spats to spaghetti. Not least of his successes was that of "sticking" his father-in-law, the late Eugene C. Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, for $540,000. As some men go about the world gathering hard knocks and some women store up bric-a-brac, this English aristocrat picked up debts.

Tolerant people tell us there is something in every man for which credit is due. English tradesmen have certainly lived up to that rule. For it doesn't seem reasonable that they could have given the Duke of Manchester more credit than they did and survived.

One way to deal with winter itch is to grin and bear it in public and scratch in private.

Sunday School

A COURAGEOUS PREACHER'S CONQUEST

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 16 is "Peter's Sermon at Pentacost.' — Acts 2:14-47.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A man who "came back," as the phrase of athletics has it, is the first figure in the present lesson concerning the most famous sermon preached since the ascent of Christ. Two months before Peter, the preacher, scared by a woman's question, had stood in Jerusalem cursing and swearing and declaring that he had never known this Jesus. A blustering renegade was he. In cowardly fashion he had cut himself off from his best Friend, in the hour when that Friend needed him most.

Now we behold him, forgiven and restored, back in his old fellowship, and displaying his characteristic qualities of initiative and leadership. Like the words of redeemed men in the rescue missions, his utterance was direct, personal, vital and assured. As we look upon Peter, the preacher at Pentecost, and the spokesman of the infant church, we may not forget that he exemplifies the great truth that God's grace enables many men to "come back," restored to peace and power.

There is one church known to me which still follows the practice of Pentecost in that the other officers of the church surround the preacher on the pulpit. When Peter stood up, the other 11 Apostles stood with him. The authority and endorsement of the whole body were behind the preacher's words. Many a clergyman nowadays has to speak in spite of his officers, instead of by their co-operation. They are among the critics down in the pews. It is a great thing when a congregation speaks unitedly to the community.

Just Plain Preaching.

That was a great day in the history of the world when Peter's message, followed the sensation of gift of tongues, made three thousand converts for the little company of Christ's friends. It has always been a high-water mark and a standard for the church.

There is an up-to-date message in the story. For it was not a newspaper editorial, nor a learned essay, nor an enactment of the legislature, nor a scheme of the chamber of commerce that wrought this wonder, but just plain preaching. Whenever I read the occasional editorials and magazine articles about "the passing of the sermon," I smile to myself; for great sermons of the Peter-at-Pentecost type, still have their old-time power. True, our day is hard upon commonplace preaching and upon sermons "got up," but it responds as of old to a man of God declaring with power the truth of God's redemption for man. The man of parts who goes into the pulpit goes into the place of greatest power on earth.

Some things that should mark every sermon characterized Peter's message that day. First, he told the story of Christ, and in plain words. No amount of intellectual brilliancy can take the place of the telling of the facts. Most modern sermons are long on exhortation, and short on facts. It is the story that is winning the world. Peter quoted Scripture appositely. It is passing strange how little Bible gets into the pulpit discourses of our day, especially in the light of the fact that the people who know most about the Bible best understand the war news from the east.

In to the teeth of his hearers Peter hurled the brave truth that they had crucified the Messiah. No eartickler or trimmer was the fiery apostle. He dared rebuke sin. Then he preached repentance and baptism and the salvation provided by Christ. Soon a multitude of three thousand were crying out, "What shall we do?"

Better than any comment upon it is Dr. Luke's report of Peter's sermon itself:

"But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and spake forth unto them, saying, Ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and give ear unto my words. For these are not drunken, as ye suppose; seeing it is but the third hour of the day; but this is that which hath been spoken through the prophet Joel:

"And it shall be in the last days, saith God,
I will pour forth of my Spirit upon all flesh:
And your sons and your daughters shall prophesy,
And your young men shall see visions,
And your old men shall dream dreams;
Yea and on my servants and on my handmaidens in those days
Will I pour forth of my spirit; and they shall prophesy.
And I will show wonders in the heaven above,
And signs on the earth beneath;
Blood, and fire, and vapor of smoke;
The sun shall be turned into darkness,
And the moon into blood,
Before the day of the Lord come,
That great and notable day;
And it shall be, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

"Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God unto you by mighty works and wonders and signs which God did by Him in the midst of you, even as ye yourselves know; Him, being delivered up by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye by the hand of lawless men did crucify and slay whom God raised up, having loosed the pangs of death, because it was not possible that He should be holden of it. For David saith concerning him

"I beheld the Lord always before my face;
For He is on my right hand, that I should not be moved;
Therefore my heart was glad, and my tongue rejoiced;
Moreover my flesh also shall dwell in hope;
Because thou wilt not leave my soul unto Hades,
Neither wilt thou give thy Holy One to see corruption.
Thou madest known unto me the ways of life;
Thou shalt make me full of gladness with thy countenance.

Brethren, I may say unto you freely of the patriarch David, that he both died and was buried, and his tomb is with us unto this day. Being therefore a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins he would set one upon his throne; he foreseeing this spake of the resurrection of the Christ, that neither was he left unto Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption. This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we all are witnesses. Being therefore by the right hand of God exalted and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, he hath poured forth this, which ye see and hear. For David ascended not into the heavens; but he saith himself:

"The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand,
Till I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet.

Let all the house of Israel therefore know assuredly that God hath made Him both Lord and Christ, this Jesus whom ye crucified.

"Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Brethren, what shall we do? And Peter said unto them, Repent ye, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ until the remission of your sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For to you is the promise, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call unto Him. And with many other words he testified, and exhorted them, saying, Save yourselves from this crooked generation. They then that received his word were baptized; and there were added unto them in that day about three thousand souls."

Over in Japan many of the Christians practically discard the Old Testament. In effect, many of us do the same. Not so Peter. He took his text from the Prophet Joel, and boldly affirmed that the great dream of the Jews had come true, the prophecy had been fulfilled. His overwhelming news was that the long-expected and oft-predicted Messianic era had come to pass. He did not shrink from proclaiming a truth, because its very vastness made it seem almost incredible. The supreme optimist is the preacher of the Good News. The pessimist is one who has not the courage to tell the whole truth about the coming of the kingdom.

Some Bible students nowadays are so bent an the minute interpretation of prophecy that they have no vision for the vaster application of the truth. Unlike Peter, they do not link up the old with the new in a way that makes for a changed life. Light minds face peril in the study of prophecy, but for all who can differentiate the essential from the non-essential, the fulfillment of the Old Testament Scriptures in Christ is a soul-nourishing study.

This great sermon of Peter's all headed up in Christ; it was what the theologians called "Christocentric." It produced the witness of the Scripture to Jesus, gave the testimony of the apostles themselves, appealed for confirmation to the experience of the listeners, and applied the Gospel to the needs of the people.

With sympathy as well as with fearlessness Peter addressed himself to his hearers as "men and brethren." They were a motley lot, but he saw them as kindred to himself, and children of the one God. The art of "getting next" to his crowd was understood by the Galilean fisherman, who had been trained in the school of the tactful Christ.

Understanding the Crowd.

We can imagine some wiseacre called upon to consider this great multitude listening to Peter's sermon, explaining it all away, in somewhat this fashion: "Things were different then. The old Jews were fanatics on religion. Remember, they had come from all parts of the earth to a religious festival. It was like the modern pilgrimage to Mecca. They were glad to listen to sermons, because religion was the thing that most interested them just then. Times have changed and things are different now. People are not interested in religion today. This is a 'practical' age. We have outgrown this old-fashioned interest in spiritual concerns."

All of which shows crass ignorance of the crowd. A man who talks like that has never learned to look beneath the surface of things. The world was never more deeply interested in religion than in this year of our Lord, 1916. How explain the myriads who are attending revival meetings every week? What is to be said about the increase in church attendance? The best-selling books are religious. Have you made a note of the number of men on the trains who talk religion? Peter's appeal was to the oldest, deepest and most vital interest of the human breast; an interest that is still real and vital today. Whenever a modern Peter preaches, he gets Peter's results.

The Reincarnation of Porthos

HE TWISTED IT IN HIS LONG FINGERS AND TALKED LAUGHINGLY TO HER.

J. M. O'C. in the London Chronicle—Illustrated by the Kansas City Star

DUMAS' immortal Musketeers are no creatures of his imagination. They exist. They have been born again.

Once I had the good fortune to see D'Artagnan in one of his reincarnations.

Now I have seen Porthos.

It was at a railway station at the "back of the front" in France, where a local line leaves the main railroad. It leads very close to the firing line.

Porthos had come down from the trenches, and stood on the platform laughing in the sunlight. He was tall and burly, a good-humored giant. His face was tanned to a ruddy brown tint and he had grown a big coal black beard, above which, under bushy eyebrows, his eyes shone bright, and through which his white teeth gleamed. He was not bespattered with mud. He was most literally plastered with it. Beneath the white of it his red, baggy breeches glowed dully. His rifle was slung across his back and he rolled a cigarette with skillful fingers. He was talking with southern freedom of gesture in a group of soldiers. They listened intently, and presently over their faces there stole a smile. The smile broadened; they grinned then they laughed loudly, and Porthos, with his cigarette cocked at an inimitable angle and glowing like a coal against his black beard, stood contemplating them with a whimsical expression on his good-humored face. He was one of those who enjoy war.

A young woman passed along the platform. She wore a red flower in her black blouse. Porthos admired her. I don't know whether he spoke to her first or she to him. I suspect him. They talked, and presently she plucked the flower from her waist and gave it to him. He twisted it in his fingers by the stem and talked laughingly to her. He looked deprecatingly at his muddy clothes. Then, with an inimitable air and gesture of Gaelic gallantry, he refastened it whence she had taken it.

I do not know what he had been in civil life. He might have been a bank manager, a stockbroker, a pork butcher, a draper, a monk, but, I make no doubt, he had found his real vocation in war.

A strange thing, the psychology of the born soldier.

The train moved out of the station.

The last glimpse I had of Porthos showed him swaggering—it is the only word—down the platform, his shortened cigarette still glowing in his coal-black beard. I swear if I had been near enough to him I should have heard him humming a lively tune.

SHADES OF FORMER DAYS: THEN WE MUST HAVE BEEN ALL WRONG

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

PAEAN OF UNPREPAREDNESS

Pro-American, in the New York Sun

If a burglar comes to rob you,
Ask him in;
To resist a fellow creature is a sin;
So let him have your cash—
After all it's only trash;
Nonresistance is the only way to win.

If a ruffian assaults you,
Don't complain;
Mankind were meant to give and suffer pain;
Abolish the police
And assaults at once will cease;
Preparedness is neither safe nor sane.

If a brute insults your sister,
Why object?
You never should get angry; just reflect,
If you cringe and run away
The truly good will say,
Behold another one of the elect!

If foreign tyrants threaten,
Smile and coo;
They may be harsh to others, not to you;
Repudiate your heroes,
And the Attilas and Neros
Will be reasonable and gentle, good and true.

Should they kill your wives and children
On the seas,
Remember you must always strive to please;
So ask them most politely
If they think they acted rightly;
It will be undiplomatic if you tease.

If they hesitate and dally,
Send them notes;
The country on such correspondence dotes:
We are much too proud to fight,
And since we know we're right,
What matter if they keep on sinking boats?

Say nothing with the very
Slightest dash
Of anything belligerent or rash:
We are taken for a nation
Which seeks for reparation
On easy terms, reducible to cash.

* * * * * * * *

There's perhaps a trifling remnant
with us yet
Who are feeling burning anger and regret,
Who remember Andrew Jackson,
And prefer bulldog to dachshund,
But they seem to be a scattered, helpless set.

—Pro-American, in the New York Sun.

VARIETIES

The United States is the largest producer of raw sealskins in the world and the greatest consumer of finished seal furs.

The world's turpentine output exceeds 25,000,000 gallons annually, the United States being the greatest producing nation.

Cane furniture for the garden and house is popular in Italy, and is made largely there from cane imported from the east.

Baboons are said to have a remarkable instinct for locating water, and are used for that purpose in certain parts of Africa.

Gokteik viaduct, in the Shan hills, Upper Burma, is the highest railway bridge in the world. It is 820 feet above the water.

Corrections made recently in maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

Measures have been taken by the Dutch authorities to prevent the extermination of birds of paradise in the Dutch East Indies.

Electrically speaking, the average man each day dissipates about 2½ kilowatt hours of energy, mental exertion and heat radiation.

A good grade of paper can now be commercially made from the hop refuse of breweries which has heretofore been thrown away.

The flagpole on top of a tower on a New York hotel has been so mounted that it can be lowered into a tubular casing for painting or repairing.

Having spent about $500,000 for road improvement and equipment a Swiss company will carry passengers over the Alps in electric automobiles.

One of the largest English railways is building a fireproof plant in which to treat all the lumber used in cars which will be constructed in the future.

The violin type of musical instrument has been used from an unknown period of antiquity, and the viol has been traced back to the eighteenth century.

The first farm paper was printed in England in 1681 and dignified itself with the title of Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade.

It has been estimated that 84,000,000 cubic miles of the average igneous rock would yield, on decomposition, all the sodium of the ocean and the sedimentary rocks.

There are more than 3,000,000 electric flatirons in use in the United States and more than 1,660,000 fans, those two being far in the lead of all other electrical devices.

The foreign-born population of this country is 13,500,000. This equals the population of Belgium and Holland before the war, or that of Norway, Denmark and Sweden at this time.

A one-armed watchman at the central crossing between Shiloh and Bridgeton, N. J., gets his winter supply of potatoes free by exacting a toll from each load that passes his way.

American marines hereafter will be permitted to carry canes when ashore in uniform or out of garrison, the idea being to add smartness, after the manner of the swagger stick of Tommy Atkins.

Of the blind persons in this country 32,443 are male and 24,829 are females. The male majority is doubtless largely due to the extra liability of males to accidents, owing to their occupations.

John Pinter, age thirty-seven, a prosperous farmer, living twenty-four miles from Chippewa Falls, Wis., had never ridden on a street car or a railroad train until he left home for Lomina to be married.

Scientists have figured that the earth is thickest along an imaginary line drawn from the top of Chimborazo, a mountain in Ecuador, to a point on the coast of Sumatra, where the land is fairly high.

A most remarkable engineering accomplishment is a well in western China, bored to a depth of 3,600 feet with a rattan cable. The world's deepest well, sunk 7,350 feet, is in one of the German coal fields.

By teaching firemen to handle coal scientifically a Hamburg society with more than 500 members aims to produce the highest possible efficiency from steam boilers with the least possible emission of smoke.

It is now being suggested that Mt. Robson, one of the loftiest peaks in the Canadian Rockies, be changed to Mt. Cavell, in honor of Miss Edith Cavell, for whom a street in Paris already has been renamed.

The fear of contamination from the books of a public library seems to have been overestimated. The dust gathered during a cleaning of the Yale library was found by chemical analysis to be entirely harmless.

The guns used in 1882 at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, were of sixteen-inch bore, an inch larger than the biggest British naval cannon of today, while four years later that navy had guns of 16.25 inches calibre.

The total income of the people of the United States is about $35,000,000,000 a year. Of this $10,000,000,000 is derived from agricultural products, $2,500,000,000 from minerals, and $10,000,000,000 from manufactured articles.

Records of the United States pension office show the total death toll of veterans since the close of the war has been 1,816,995. In that period the federal government has paid to veterans, their widows and children, $4,614,643,267.

Pine timber valued at $850,000 on the Bad river reservation in Wisconsin, will be divided among 547 Indians, according to an announcement from the secretary of the interior. They will also get the land, averaging eighty acres each.

Albert Franz Jahnke, who died recently in Richmond, Va., had the distinction of being the oldest jeweler in that state, having founded his business in 1852 and conducted it continuously ever since, with only one change in the firm name.

The total yield of mine gold in California is 1914 was $20,653,496, an increase of $246,538 over that of 1913. With the exception of one year, 1883, the mine gold output of the state in 1914 was higher than it has been since 1864, fifty years ago.

There are twice as many people in the United States as in 1880, three times as many as at the outbreak of the civil war and five times as many as in 1849. The increase between 1910 and 1915 is said to have been equal to the entire population at the time of the revolution.

The most valuable remaining product of Stradivarius, the famous seventeenth century violin maker, is part of the Havemeyer collection of New York, and is known as the "Earl Strad," because the master dedicated it to the earl of Northumberland in return for financial favors.

The PEACE PAGE

A FIRST CLASS COG

MARTHA HOLDEN

"I'm but a cog in life's vast wheel,
That daily makes the same old trip,
Yet what a joy it is to feel
That but for me the wheel might slip!
'Tis something, after all, to jog
Along and be a first-class cog."

Joe Roberts, who works in the handle factory and goes to school at night, being fifteen and the partial support of a big family, learned the cog poetry from a newspaper, and put it to some music that they play every night in the patent organ at the Empress moving picture theatre. He passes there going home, and the music is always going. They change the selections spring and fall, and in this way everybody in town has time to learn them.

Joe's mother and five sisters lived in a four-room house in the "flats," near the river. They knew it was a dangerous location when they rented it last fall, but they could get it for three dollars a month, and the river hadn't "overflew" for three years.

Saturday night, as Joe walked home enjoying his "cog" whistle, he wished it would stop raining. There was a lot of snow, and rain on top of it, with the air getting more balmy every minute, which meant something bad for the Roberts home.

The household was pretty well congested that evening. Mrs. Roberts, who took a few washings, had two of them drying all over the place. Fourteen-year-old Sylvia was trying to study at a wobbly table. Mrs. Roberts was frying the evening meal in a dismal corner of the steaming kitchen, while the twelve and nine-year-olds were laying a red tablecloth in another steaming corner.

"Look's like we might have a flood," observed Mrs. Roberts, "taking up the potatoes. "You children must eat a big supper tonight; it may be the last meal you'll get for a while."

"We better get out tonight, mother," said Joe. "The Salvation Army'll take us in."

"No," his mother said. "We'll stay right here. It may stop raining, and we got these washings on hand. They must go out Monday sure."

The rain lashed steadily at the little windowpanes, and, in spite of the steam and smoke and confusion without, the family ate their supper in quiet content. It was home and warm, and they were together. After supper Joe went to the door and looked out. There was a brown scallop of water rounding under the fence and toward the path to the door. Joe wished it wouldn't, but the rain persisted.

At nine o'clock the scallop was flattened out to a web; brown and crepe like, of shimmering water. It was at the edge of the steps.

"We're in for it," said Joe, and the two younger girls began to cry. "An upstairs is nice in floodstime," observed Mrs. Roberts, folding the clothes into a big basket. At her request, Joe helped her place the basket on top of the cupboard, the highest point in the house. Mrs. Roberts then took one of her own clean pillow cases and gathered a few keepsakes together and placed them in the basket. Next she packed a small basket with bread, potatoes and half a pie, all the food available in the house. She put the oil cloth from the table all over this, tying it down securely.

"Well, get in your beds," she commanded. "Only Joe and I'll keep watch.' The girls crawled into their beds, shivering from fear. They surely was cold, for over their clothes their mother ordered them to put coats. Elsie also put on her skating cap and tippet, her most adored Christmas present.

The children slept and the mother and son waited. Soon they knew that the roof must be their refuge unless a boat arrived. It was 11 oclock, a black night, and no one stirring. The Roberts house is off the beaten path, and there are no houses near it. By the time the water was ankle deep in the room Mrs. Roberts had succeeded in getting the girls to a ladder and out to the roof. She and Joe followed. Joe had a length of clothesline and the oilcloth covered basket.

So they sat till dawn, when a police boat took them ashore, into a big, warm factory storeroom on the river bank. Its high stone foundation kept it from floating away.

Joe went out on the balcony that opened off this room and commands a view of the river. A train of coops, pens and small houses were floating past. He could see and hear the chickens and the pigs.

"The ducks have the best of it," he muttered, shivering. He was turning to go indoors when a fresh object on the face of the waters engaged his eye.

"What's that?" said Joe, and he ran into the factory room for his length of clothesline. "A cradle with a baby in it," he gasped. Tying the rope about his waist, he jumped into the rushing torrent, taking a few swimming strokes toward the cradle. The waves were too much for him, and he grasped vainly at this swift moving object, or that, in the hope of gaining a foothold.

A block of ice almost went over him, but he caught to its rough edges and clambered up its side. Once anchored there he discovered that he was not the only occupant of the ice block. A fat brown cow was squarely planted, her feet spread to a nice balance on the chilly raft.

Joe climbed on her back, and she offered no resistance. He looked around for the cradle. It was just ahead. Catching the rope from his waist, he knotted it, lasso fashion, and with a skilful cast succeeded in catching firmly the wooden top of the strong, old-fashioned crib. He dragged the cradle across the torrent, using all the power of his steel-like muscles. The cow stood firm.

The cradle, as Joe pulled in the rope, neared the ice island. Joe pulled it up and looked in. There was a sleeping baby, warm in its snug little nest. It was wakened just then, for a firetug came madly to the rescue, and Joe, half fainting, with the baby and the cow, were taken to a place of safety.

"Milk the cow," said Joe, sleepily, "and feed the baby," and then he fainted.

After the waters had abated and when Joe was again able to whistle on his way to work, the owner of the handle factory called him into his office one morning.

"When you saved my grandchild from the flood last week, my son and I first thought we'd give you money, but that didn't seem right, because the two of us together haven't enough, if we gave all we have. So we've decided to give you a dry house to live in. My son bought one, on West street, out of the flood district, and then we decided to buy another. Here's the deed for it, and we want you to move your family in right away."

Miss Dorothy Bigelow, the granddaughter of Poultney Bigelow, the famous judge, and the daughter of a former American ambassador to Paris, returns to America to sing and play Dubusey's music.

Miss Bigelow spent days in the trenches recently singing for the amusement and benefit of the soldiers of the Allies.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Smash, splash, crash.

Are the armies crossing the sea?

Ah, no, it is only the sad refrain
Of the broken VOWS, as they fall like rain—
The vows they will make—and break—again,
Next year, to you and me!

When you consider how difficult it is for a woman to find a mate who is as good as she is, you are forced to acknowledge that it must be next to impossible for a bachelor to find his "mate"—who, of course, must be a lot better than HE is.

Poker and love are two games at which the amateur should never play, and in which "beginner's luck" nets nothing in the end—but experience.

The best cure-all ever patented is a starvation diet; a little judicious absence from the dinner table or the loved one is an equally effective remedy for dyspepsia or a grande passion.

If a man would show as much blind enthusiasm in praising his wife as he does in praising his motor car there would be no such thing as matrimonial unrest—perhaps.

How many women can a man really love in a lifetime? Well, dear me, let's see. How many women ARE there?

Those tender, fascinating little ways for which a woman marries a man are often the very things for which she afterward divorces him.

A man's idea of Purgatory: A game "on" at the club, a cafe on the corner, a girl on the telephone—and the wife "onto" everything!

One women's "mate" is another woman's pastime.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Savarin a la Chantilly.

Put one yeast cake into a cup with one teaspoonful sugar and one teaspoon flour, add half cupful lukewarm water and milk mixed, allow to remain in a warm place for 15 minutes. Sift half a pound of flour into a basin, allow it to get warm, add pinch of salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one ounce blanched and shredded almonds, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, not too hot, and three well beaten eggs. Beat ten minutes with your hand, pour into well buttered mold, which has a hole in the center of it. Allow to rise in warm place till doubled in size. Bake in hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve cold, with whipped sweetened and flavored cream in the center.

Cocoa Junket.

Allow one teaspoonful of powdered cocoa and two drops of vanilla for each cupful of milk; work to a smooth paste with a little boiling water, add the warm milk and make the junket in the usual way.

Canary Pudding.

The weight of three eggs in sugar and butter, weight of two eggs in flour, rind of one lemon. Cream, butter and sugar thoroughly, add rind of lemon grated, sift in flour and add eggs well beaten, mix well, turn into a buttered mold; cover with buttered paper and steam for two hours. Serve with a lemon sauce. Put one teaspoonful of cornstarch into a saucepan, add one tablespoonful sugar, juice of one lemon, few drops red coloring and one cupful water. Stir over the fire till boiling.

Ragout of Mutton.

Wipe three pounds of breast of mutton. Cut into small cubes; dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Brown meat in hot frying pan, being careful to avoid burning. Remove meat to saucepan with close fitting cover and brown four tablespoonfuls butter; add four tablespoonfuls flour and continue browning; add two cupfuls water or stock, half a cupful each of diced carrot and onions; season with salt, pepper and paprika; simmer one and a half hours.

GRECIAN KNOT FASHIONABLE.

For the woman with a classical profile the Grecian knot at the back of the head is much in fashion.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. C. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

The qutotation from Robert Louis Stevenson, stenographer quoted, hangs in a modest little frame over the table on which I am writing. Each child enjoys that motto as I do, and it helps me, I know.

Art and music interest me wonderfully, but rural folk have small opportunity to indulge their tastes in that direction, only through the wonderful realm of nature. But literature! That comes closest to my heart. Fortunately, in this day, good reading is in the reach of all and I sacrifice some needed piece of furniture, or article of apparel, and buy a good book, or subscribe to a good standard magazine and exchange with my neighbor.

Books are our staple gifts for birthdays and holidays.

If we can inculate the love of good reading into our children they will have a resource nothing can ever take from them, and in time they will rise up and call us blessed.

When Martha asked for descriptive letters and mentioned the county fair, I chuckled audibly at the thought of our agricultural exhibit a few weeks ago. My oldest child enrolled in the spring in the Poultry club, and as I raise barred Plymouth rocks, she chose white leghorns, bought 18 eggs, hatched 18 chickens, raised 10 to frying size, and there were eight roosters and only two pullets. She sold four to our country merchant and I bought one, and of the three cockerels left she hoped to have a choice. But as time went on the collie killed one, one developed a ury tail, (I bought him, also), and the poor discouraged soul had only a trio left. But a visit from our good county agent cheered her, so we persuaded a neighbor to make a coop and my father would see she got to the contest on the eventful Saturday.

Now begins the run of fate. On Wednesday my father was summoned to the county seat, 16 miles in the opposite direction from the town 10 miles from where the exhibit was held, and he never got home until Saturday afternoon.

My mother was away in a neighboring state, and my husband was in Oklahoma. We have a buggy, but no horse. I have four children. But where there is a will, there's a way, you see, so I called up the neighbors till I found a safe horse, and said neighbor was kind enough to loan her to me, and then I called another neighbor one and one-half miles away and she readily promised to look after the nine and seven-year-old tots, and I did my Saturday work Friday afternoon.

So Saturday at the early hour of four a. m. we "riz" and got everything in good shape which takes lots longer to do than to tell, as it includes house, barn, hen house and hogsty.

We got the two started to my friend's, and finally after an anxious hour we strapped our coop on behind the buggy, caught the chicks and all started towards the scene of action. "All" includes a three-year-old boy. Imagine our appearance as we drove along the streets.

The exhibits were many varied and excellent, including different breeds of cattle, horses, hogs, corn, poultry, fruit and vegetables. In the home economics department it was a revelation to see the handiwork display. There were quilts over a hundred years old. (We had one pieced by a great-great-grand-mother) and samplers from over the sea.

But my story grows too long. Suffice it to say it was nearly six o'clock before we started on that return journey, but my youngster by dint of an accurate expense account and a good poultry booklet, as well as her exhibit, won first prize. Two neighbor girls won second and third prizes, and the Aberdeen-Angus prize went in our neghborhood.

We reached home but 'twas dark more than three miles, but the little folks had come home, did what work they could, and as my friend had cautioned them about lights and fires, they had gone to a near neighbor's and were watching for us.

A strenuous day? Yes! But a child was cheered and encouraged, and I think children on a farm need a stimulant once in a while to keep them interested. Since then she has had an invitation to accompany the county agent to our state university for the winter farm school and for her booklet to send there. The booklet goes, but she doesn't, as here at Medina we have the extension school December 28-31 inclusive, for Jackson county.—Nellie R. N., W. Va.

VALLEY VIEW

We have named our farm Valley View, and it is a very pretty place. Every summer we spend a week at a nearby lake. There are always between 20 or 30 of us.

We have a camera so we take pictures of our pleasant times. We always get some one to take care of our place and stock so the whole family goes and we have our holiday together. There are nine of us in our family and we are all church members, except my little brother, who is six now. I am the baby girl and I have three sisters and one brother older than I.

We do not believe in dancing as a dance is nearly always attended by drunken people. We have parties around here instead of dances. We always play games at the parties. Neither my father or brothers use liquor. I don't see how any kind-hearted person can shoot a helpless animal.—A Girl From Michigan.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy, Inexpensive but Unequaled.

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant-tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

OUR Correspondents

"No man works harder than mother and I do. We do any work that a man does except plowing." This comes from S. E., Nesbit, Pa.

Oldtime Worker of Virginia says that so many girls marry to keep from working and think that their husbands can furnish everything needed and a cook besides. They also want new dresses every week or two. When they hear of a show or some gathering, they are the first ones on the scene. When Oldtime Worker's husband leaves home for his work she always goes with him if necessary, as she thinks it takes two to make a living.

S. M. Kirker of Harmony, Pa., is an old soldier, who enlisted when 18 years old. He marched with Grant from Fredericksburg to Appomattox, where Lee was captured. I saw where some preacher referred to the old veterans as parasites and were idle while serving their enlistment. This seems a lack of loyalty to the writer.

Mrs. W. H. King of Uniontown, Pa., is now 75 years old and during his lifetime has experienced a great many ups and downs, but more downs than ups. She knows she can get comfort by taking her troubles to the Lord, and now that her journey through life is almost over, she tries not to let things trouble her any more.

Gay Morris of Curtin, W. Va., is a cripple whose back was injured in an automobile accident recently, paralyzing him. He would enjoy cards.

Poor Milly from Wisconsin has noticed the article on the brotherly love button. She isn't very much in favor of wearing the button, but she believes that in some sections there could be more brotherly love and good will. She will wear the button for the good of the cause and set an example for others.

More chatty letters is the request of S. A. H. of Michigan. She agrees with Oklahoma in this, as the spirit of debate does not help peace, according to her way of thinking. S. A. H. read the letter of Iowa Girl and was led to wonder what the influence of the mother had been in relation to the feeling of the family. She thinks that the mother's influence is great on the minds of the children, especially if it is against the father's influence. S. A. H. wants Iowa Girl to change her course of action in regard to her father as it is wrong never to speak to him, and, in time, she thinks his attitude will change.

New York Girl has a moto for the new year. She hopes that it will be a prosperous year for one and all and hopes that we will all have in our hearts a feeling of friendship and brotherhood for every nation. Her motto is this:

Have you had a kindness shown
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for thee alone,
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years.
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

New York Girl wants Ella Keister, Leopold, West Virginia, to answer her letter.

Here comes Traveler with a description of a perfect village called Antrim, but he does not tell in what state you will find this community. Where is Antrim, Traveler? This town has a population of about a hundred. Three old soldiers of the village smoke their pipe of peace and live happily with their sweethearts of the early 60s, with four soldiers' widows have their homes there. Antrim has never had an inmate in the county infirmary. it has no railroad and Traveler says they don't want one. The people live at home and do their riding in automobiles.

A black velvet frock has touches of snowy ermine on the collar to match the ermine set worn with it.

POETS' CORNER

NOW

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him, yes, and let him know
You love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Stop them; and, by kindly sharing,
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should anyone be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silver laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying,
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
Of which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veils the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go,
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

THE LITTLE BLACK SHEEP

By Paul Lawrence Dunbar

Po' lil' brack sheep dat strayed away,
Done los' in de win' an' de rain—
An' de Shepherd He say, "O hirelin',
Go fin' my sheep again."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad,"
But de Shepherd He smile, like dat lil' brack sheep
Wuz de onliest lamb He had.

An' he Shepherd He say, "O hirelin',
For de win' an 'de rain am col',
An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome
Out dere so far f'um de fol'."
But he hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am ol' an' gray!"
But de Shepherd He smile, like dat lil' brack sheep
Wuz fair as de break ob day

An' He say, "O hirelin', hasten,
Lo! here is de ninety an' nine,
But dere, way off f'um the sheepfol',
Is dat lil' brack sheep of Mine!"
An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
De res' ob de sheep am here!"
But de Shepherd He smile' like dat lil' brack sheep
He hol' it de mostes' dear.

An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Where de night wuz col' an' bleak,
An' dat lil' brack sheep, He fin' it,
An' lay it agains' His cheek,
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Don' bring dat sheep to me'
But de Shepherd He smile, an' He hol' it close,
An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz—me!

CAN YOU?

By Mable Earle.

Can you take a job that you didn't choose,
Tackle it promptly, and do it well,
Whistling to drive away the blues,
And make each stroke of your hammer tell?

Can you learn a lesson when every page
Is full of the dullest, driest things,
Musty dates of a bygone age,
And not one story of knights or kings?

Can you keep your temper when things go wrong,
And all the others are tired and cross?
Can you laugh and say, "Well, it won't last long,"
And make a joke of a vexing loss?

Can you be your best self, blithe and true,
Whatever happens of good or bad?
Put your heart into all you do,
And help a comrade in need, my lad?

What of it all? Well, if you can,
The world has room for your work and play,
And God has use for the kind of man,
Big and brave, that you'll be some day.

OVER THE RIVER

By Nancy Priest Wakefield.

Over the river they beckon to me.
Loved ones who've crossed to the further side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there;
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another, the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We felt it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the further side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail;
And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts,
Who cross the stream and are gone for aye!
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us over life's stormy sea;
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore
They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale
To the better shore of the spirit-land;
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will be the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me.

THE SKIES ARE BLUE

E. Mench Chambers.

The skies are blue
Which stretch above,
And all is well,
For God is Love.
He knows your need,
He hears your call;
For He e'en marks
The sparrow's fall.

Then sing a song,
Do not despair;
His Providence
Is everywhere.
Keep faith alway
And do your best,
And leave with God
Each day the rest.

Why grieve and sigh
Through hopeless tears?
Take heart again,
Dispel your fears;
The skies are blue
Which stretch above,
Look up and know
That God is love.

What you call ill
Is hidden good.
What you term fate
Is Fatherhood.
God guides in all.
If we but knew,
Then keep up heart.
He cares for you.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

A SOLDIER'S COLLECTION

L. L. Wilson, of Center Point, Iowa, Co. B, 29th Iowa Infantry, owns the largest private collection of historic battle relics in the United States. Mr. Wilson owns one of the four silver half dollars coined by the Confederacy, or, as he says, one-fourth of the silver money ever coined by the rebels.

His museum contains every kind of firearms imaginable, from the old matchlock of the sixteenth century to the powerful rifle of today. Mr. Wilson owns knives that were dug up at Gettysburg. Confederate shells that failed to explode, flags and dozens of trinkets picked up on the battlefield. He has a complete collection of Confederate paper money, but in the money line the most interesting part of his collection is the money used in Asia and Africa before Christ. There is a stewpan of hammered copper that is 108 years old; saddles used in the civil war and at other periods in American history. There are great iron shackles for the neck and ankles which were worn by negro slaves in the south before the war. There is a whale harpoon used on the Greely expedition to the Arctic seas many years ago. Canes of all nations are to be found in profusion. Neck breakers that were used in the South Sea islands to break the necks of political and other prisoners. A German breastplate made of heavy metal and used in the sixteenth century is included in the collection. Plates of the same style are being used in the European armies to this day.

Mr. Wilson has hundreds of Indian relics, including some from the battle of the Little Big Horn, where General Custer and his men were slain. There is a pistol reputed to have been used by Sitting Bull at that battle. A pitchfork made in Ireland more than 200 years ago is an interesting object in this exhibit. There are Japanese cannons which were manufactured 300 years ago, not as large as a modern six-shot revolver. There are books that were printed in the fifteenth century. Musical instruments representing every nation on earth are to be found in the collection, but probably the most interesting article in the museum is a small oil lamp that was dug from the ruins of Pompeii, and which Mr. Wilson has historic data to prove, was made during the days of Cleopatra.

The museum is all but unknown to persons living outside of Center Point. School students interested in the history of this and other countries could spend many profitable hours with Mr. Wilson and his curios.

BELIEVES IN ARUGMENT

Even if some of us do not believe in the interchange of opinions on various subjects, I do. If there were no conflicting theories on this exotic old planet, if everyone enjoyed the same illusions, suffered identical convictions, how could we improve? Consider the consequences if everyone selected chocolate-covered tea cakes in preference to the pink and white ones!

There is no great movement or achievement but which is the result of conflicting opinions; there is no great victory but which hangs as the final issue of tremendous opposition. Thorough and deliberate thought is the fundamental basis of all mental growth, and surely thought necessitates conflicting opinions tending toward conversion or deeper conviction. It is the only adequate exercise for our faculties.

Checaning Girl, if you abolish all saloons, how are the "tanglefoots" going to exhibit their patriotism on our holidays? Their inability to celebrate would indeed be tragic.

Faith Counsel, I envy your solitude. Roxana, why don't you retaliate? Olive Branch, speech may be silver and silence golden, but it isn't pretty to be so mercenary. H. G. M., Tenn., you are an exquisite poet yourself.

Adieu for the present. I expect to return and aid in the conviction of the novel.—Raoul de Coubert.

OUR BRIDEGROOM

In the first place, I wish to announce that, on October 17, 1915, Republican Bachelor of Tennessee was marrried, and Friend of Pennsylvania, I have not changed my views a particle. My wife and I are getting along first-rate, but my short married life hasn't caused me to see anything in social amusements, such as dancing, etc., that is uplifting, intellectually, spiritually or any other way.

My friend said: "To the pure all things are pure." He would have us believe from that quotation that a saloon and its products are pure, that houses of shame are O. K. just because these things come under the observation of pure people. Then he reverses his logic and says when a person sees red he is usually red. Then because a man sees another man get drunk and kill his fellow-man, he is also a drunkard and murderer. That logic won't stand long enough for you to blow your breath against it.

When my dear old mother died, she left me the greatest legacy under heaven. By her prayers she had brought me under the cleansing power of the blood, and that power has kept my life thus far, and it will keep me to the end. This last was in defense of my character, or I wouldn't have said it.—Ex-Bachelor, Tennessee.

Congratulations. Come again and bring Mrs. Ex-Bachelor.—M. H.

POEMS WANTED

Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Jennie, the Maid of the Mill.
The Middlesex Flora.
Arkansas, to J. C. Canterbury, Crown City, O.
Week Before Christmas, to Mrs. L. G. Casteel, Quincy, Mich.
"Last night before the woodfire, I dreamed of little Fan," to Jennette Birkholm, Berrien Center, Mich.
Sheridan's Ride.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Pigeon Roost.

I live on my father's farm. Ten miles from our home is one of the most historic places in southern Indiana. It is called Pigeon Roost, deriving its name from being a roosting place of countless numbers of wild pigeons, and is the scene of the most cruel Indian outrages that ever took place in the state of Indiana.

In the fall of 1812 many detached tribes of Shawnee and Pottawatomie Indians were on the warpath. Just after their defeat at Tippecanoe in which many of their tribe were slain, this, with other grievances, caused them to resolve on revenge. They were also prompted to the deed by the $5 reward offered by the British government for the scalp of every American white.

As the afternoon of Sept. 3, 1812, was drawing to a close a band of redskins came unexpectedly upon this settlement of Pigeon Roost.

The barking of dogs gave the alarm, and too well did the settlers know their errand when they saw the warpaint of the savage band. Seventeen lives were sacrificed outright and of the wounded death afterwards claimed enough to run the total up to 23.

They were buried in two graves at the foot of a large sassafras tree, which for these 100 years has stood sentinel over their graves. In 1903 the state legislature appropriated $2,000 for a monument to be erected over these neglected heroes.

This settlement was made in the summer of 1809. It did not contain more than 35 people at this time and there were none but what lost some of their dear ones. The house of William Collings was the only one left standing. Lydia Collings, his daughter, moulded the bullets while her father defended their home. Wm. Collings now owns the gun that was used on this memorable occasion.

Those of the settlers who escaped made their way to the fort on Silver creek, east of the present site of Henryville. On the following day the Indians were pursued and overtaken near Chestnut ridge by a body of Washington county rangers, but most of them escaped. Thus ended one of the most shameful and cruel events that ever happened in the state of Indiana.—Luther Gray, Henryville, Ind.

SHORT AND SWEET

Keith Newman, Warren Center, Pa., 14, helps with the farm work and enjoys his pets, four cats and a good skunk dog named Ned. Keith has two brothers, Walter and Leigh, and three sisters, Ava, Marian and Alice. They all go to church and Sunday school. Keith and Walter each got medals for faithful attendance last year.

Lena Pedigo, Woolwind, Va., has a pet cat named Muff. Lena is 12 and likes to read and to write.

Inez Gordon, Logan, O., 13, has no brothers or sisters, but likes the companionship of good books.

Belda Burton, Thomasville, N. C., agrees with Old Maid of Omaha.

Lucretia Woods, of Endicott, W. Va., likes to skate. When she grows up she wishes to be a clerk in a stor e.

Henry P. Creasy, Evenington, Va., has an owl for a pet. Henry was 14 July 17.

Anna Maxwell and Lillie Maxwell, Gardner, W. Va., ask for cards.

Ethel Davis, Rogersville, Tenn., has lived in both town and country, and likes the country best.

Pearl Pursley, Pasco, W. Va., lives on a farm, and with her sister keeps house for her father, the mother having died two years ago. Cards, please.

Edith Rutan, Red House, W. Va., asks for cards.

Berenice Bullis, 12, Rovena, Mich., likes to ride horseback and to wash dishes.

Clendell Reid, address not given, lives on a farm in south central Ohio. He goes to school and says that he likes his teacher well. This is a better expression than if he said that he liked his teacher "fine."

Mildred J. Barker, Morgantown, W. Va., is a charter member of the Loyal Temperance Legion. After she is through high school she is going to the West Virginia university.

Erminie Hicks, Mattoon, Ill., wants a guessing twin. She is between 15 and 20. Erminie has for pets a white rabbit and a big gray cat, the latter weighing 11 pounds. She loves all dumb animals and does not like to see horses beaten.

"I love to read the letters from the friends in the western states, as I have always had a great desire to see the west. I will be 20 on February 29. Are there any more leapers?"—Brownie of Pa.

Belle Warlick, 11, Candler, N. C., is a school girl who has had to miss this year because of illness. She is in the sixth grade and likes to read and sew. Cards from the boys and girls will cheer her up.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.

Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."—Mrs. Fred Behnke, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation, I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."—Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE SPHINX

Tell something about the Sphinx of Egypt and who constructed these monuments.—M. W. J., South Side, Va.

In the mythology of the ancient Egyptians the sphinxes, like the obelisk, represented the solar deity, Ra, and originally were placed like the obelisks, in pairs at the entrances of the temples and palaces, not for ornamental purposes, but mainly for worship. The sphinxes of the ancient world were of three different forms: The human-headed lion, symbolizing strength and intelligence; the ram-headed lion and the hawk-headed lion. One of the most imposing of the ancient relics is the large human-headed lion in front of the second pyramid of Gizeh. It is located about 1,300 feet from the Great Pyramid, and its appearance and condition have undergone great changes. The lower part of the headgear and beard has disappeared. The features now have a strange, weird expression. Authorities do not agree on the date of the construction of this monument. One assigns the period of the Great Sphinx to probably one of the builders of the Great Pyramids, but he says that it is possible that it is much older.

The dimensions of the Great Sphinx are as follows: Height of head, from bottom of chin to forehead, 19 feet; horizontal diameter on level of forehead, 23 feet; circumference at level of forehead, 72 feet; horizontal diameter near broadest part of headgear, 29 feet; circumference at broadest part of headgear, 91 feet; height of neck, five feet; horizontal diameter of neck, 22 feet; total height of monument, according to Mariette Bey, 65 feet; ear, six feet, five inches; nose, five feet, 10 inches; mouth, seven feet, eight inches; face, in the widest part across the cheek, 13 feet, seven inches; whole length of body, 140 feet; outstretched paws, 50 feet.

TRAPPING MUSKRATS

I would like to have this department explain a good method for catching muskrats.—C. H. R., Erwin, W. Va.

Here is one method of catching muskrats. Take a steel trap, with a single spring, and set it one and one-half inches under water. Hang a portion of a sweet apple over the footplate and chain the trap to a stake or rush. When the muskrat sees the apple he will jump for it. This is the reason for setting the trap just under the water. As the animal jumps upon the apple he gets his paws into the trap.

THEODORO RIVER

Did the Geographical Society accept the statement of former President Theodore Roosevelt concerning his discovery of a new river in South America?—E. J. V., Columbus, Mont.

In 1913-14 Theodore Roosevelt traveled over a great part of the Amazon district of Brazil in South America. He made many startling discoveries, proving the inaccuracy of all maps of the region through which he made his way. A tributary of the Amazon river, whose existence was hitherto unknown to the world at large, was discovered by Roosevelt. The Geographical Society at Washington recognized the discovery and named the new river Theodoro, in honor of Roosevelt.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS

I would like to have published a short sketch of the life of George W. Goethals, who had charge of the construction of the Panama canal.—C. B. M., Ohio.

Col. George Washington Goethals was born in Brooklyn, June 29, 1858; was a student of the College of the City of New York from 1873 to 1876; graduated from the United States military academy in 1880; was appointed second lieutenant of engineers, June 12, 1880; first lieutenant, June 15, 1882; captain, December 14, 1891; lieutenant-colonel, chief engineer of volunteers, May 9, 1898; honorably discharged from the volunteer service, December 31, 1898. He was appointed major in the engineer corps, February 7, 1900; graduated from the Army War College in 1905; was made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, March 2, 1907, and colonel, December 3, 1909.

Col. Goethals was an instructor in civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy for several years, until 1888; was in charge of the Mussel Shoals canal construction in the Tennessee river; chief of engineers during the Spanish-American war; member of the board of fortifications; chief engineer of the Panama canal since 1907, and was then appointed governor of the same. He resigned this position in 1915, but returned later in the year to help restore the canal which was blocked to traffic by enormous slides.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

Please give the names of the ambassadors of foreign countries who are now at Washington.—J. T. B., Canto, N. C.

The following are the foreign diplomatic representatives in this country, and the nations they represent:

Argentina, Romulo S. Naon, ambassador; Austria-Hungary, no ambassador appointed yet; Belgium, E. Havenith, minister; Bolivia, Don Ignacio Calderon, minister; Brazil, Domicio do Gama, ambassador; Chile, Don Eduardo Saurez, ambassador; China, Ki Fu Shah, minister; Colombia, Don Julio Betancourt, minister; Costa Rica, Don Roberto Brenes Mesen, minister; Cuba, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, minister; Denmark, Constantin Brun, minister; Dominican republic, Don Eduardo R. Soler, minister; Eucador, Don Gonzalo S. Cordova, minister; France, Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador; Germany, Count Johann Henrich von Bernstorff, ambassador; Great Britain, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, ambassador; Greece, A. Schliemann, minister; Guatemala, Don Joaquin Mendez, minister; Hayti, Solon Menos, minister; Honduras, Alberto Membreno, minister; Italy, Marquis Cusani Confalonier, ambassador; Japan, Viscount Sutemi Chinda, ambassador; Netherlands, Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, minister; Nicaragua, General Don Emiliano Chamorro, minister; Norway, H. H. Byrn, minister; Panama, Don Eusebio A. Morales, minister; Paraguay Hector Velazquez, minister; Persia, Mehdi Khan, minister; Peru, Frederico Alfonso Pezet, minister; Portugal, Visconde de Alto, minister; Russia, George Bakmetieff, ambassador; Salvador, Francisco Duenas, minister; Siam, Phya Prabha Karavongse, minister; Spain, Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, ambassador; Sweden, W. A. F. Ekengren, minister; Switzerland, Paul Ritter, minister; Turkey, A. Rustem Bey, ambassador; Uruguay, Carlos Maria de Pena, minister; Venezuela, Santos A. Dominica, minister.

GEORGE M. COHAN

Please publish a brief biography of George M. Cohan in this department.—S. L., Indian Camp, W. Va.

George Michael Cohan, the comedian and playwright, was born in Providence, R. I., on July 4, 1878. He was the son of Jerry John and Helen Frances Costigan Cohan. On July 4, 1908 he married his second wife, Agnes Nolan of Boston, his first wife being Ethel Levy, the actress.

Cohan made his first appearance on the stage at Haverstraw, N. Y., when nine years old. They play was Daniel Boone. In 1890 he appeared in Peck's Bad Boy, and later in vaudeville in The Four Cohans. In 1904-6 he starred in Little Johnny Jones, and in 1906-7 in George Washington, Jr. Cohan is the author of the following plays: The Wise Guy, The Governor's Son, Running For Office, Little Johnny Jones, Forty-five Minutes from Broadway, George Washington, Jr., Popularity, The Talk of New York, Fifty Miles From Boston, The Man Who Owns Broadway, The Yankee Prince, Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, The Little Millionaire, and Seven Keys to Baldpate. He also has written many popular songs.

ISAAC K. FUNK

Please give a short sketch of the life of Isaac K. Funk in this department.—G. E. C., Cove, Ore.

Isaac Kauffman Funk, clergyman, editor and publisher, was born at Clifton, O., on September 10, 1839, and died April 4, 1912. He was a descendant of the early Holland-Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania. He entered Wittenberg college in Springfield, O., and was graduated in 1860, with the degree of L. D. In 1896 Funk received from the same institution the degree of LL. D. Funk began active work in the Lutheran ministry in 1861, near Moreshill, Ind., later serving as pastor of the Lutheran church at Carey, O., and from 1865-72 at St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church at Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter year he resigned the pastorate to travel in Europe, Egypt and Palestine. On his return Funk became associate editor of the Christian Radical. In 1876 he founded and published in New York the Metropolitan Pulpit.

At this time Adam W. Wagnalls, a lawyer, who had been a college classmate of Dr. Funk, entered the publishing house as a clerk, and in 1877 became a partner in the firm of I. K. Funk & Co. In 1891 the firm became Funk & Wagnalls Co. This firm published the Missionary Review and the Literary Digest. It has also published the Standard Dictionary of the English Language, the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Homiletic Commentary, Butler's Bible Work, Historical Side-Lights, Hoyt's Cyclopedia of Quotations, the Cyclopedia of Classical Dates and the Jewish Encyclopedia.

In 1863 Dr. Funk married Eliza E. Thompson, daughter of James and Jeanette Thompson, at Carey, O. They had a son, now deceased, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Scott. His wife died in 1868, and the following year he was married to her sister, Helen G. Thompson, by whom he had one son.

FEEBLE-MINDED

Please tell how many states have institutions for the feeble-minded supported by the states, and give other statistics on the subject.—J. H., Gallipolis, Ohio.

In 1911 there were 45 schools for the feeble-minded in the United States. Men teachers employed numbered 67, and women teachers, 305, making a total of 372. There were 20,669 inmates, of which 11,194 were male and 9,475 female.

ENGLISH PRIME MINISTERS

Please give the names of the prime ministers who have held office in Great Britain.—J. D. J., Elizabethton, Tenn.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first British prime minister in 1721, the first time one minister became superior to the others. Until 1905 the office of prime minister was unknown to law. After Walpole the following served as prime ministers in order of their names:

John, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl of Granville; Henry Pelham; Duke of Newcastle; William Pitt and Duke of Newcastle; Earl of Bute; George Grenville; Marquess of Rockingham; W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Duke of Grafton; Lord North;; Marquess of Rockingham; Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne; Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford; W. Pitt; H. Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth; W. Pitt; Lord Grenville; Duke of Portland; Spencer Perceval; Earl of Liverpool; G. Canning, Viscont Goderich, afterwards Earl of Ripon; Duke of Wellington; Earl Grey; Viscount Melbourne; Sir R. Peel; Viscount Melbourne; Sir R. Peel; Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell; Earl of Derby; Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Palmerston; Earl of Derby; Viscount Palmerston; Earl Russell; Earl of Derby; B. Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield; W. E. Gladstone; Disraeli; Gladstone; Marquess of Salisbury;, Gladstone, Salisbury; Gladstone; Earl of Rosebery; Salisbury; A. J. Balfour; Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman and H. H. Asquith.

Among the best known of these premiers are the elder Pitt and the younger Pitt, Peel, Disraeli and Gladstone.

GINSENG

Please tell something about the cultivation of ginseng and I will appreciate it.—A. H. H., Raymond, Ga.

This plant thrives best in a light, well drained, rather loose soil, well supplied with humus, potash and phosphoric acid, but not with nitrogenous material. Little has been done to improve the plant, but the time required to mature a crop of roots can probably be shortened considerably and the size of the roots increased. In 1902 most growers calculated upon five years as necessary to mature a crop. Further information on the subject can be secured by writing the Division of Botany, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. G. H., Comanche, Ia.—A woman who is given her divorce gets her maiden name back only if the court restores it to her in granting the divorce decree.

G. H. C., Marion, Ia.—The lowest age at which a male may marry is 14 years, permissible in Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Virginia. The lowest age for a female is 12 years in Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Virginia.

E. W. B., Fairview, Ia.—No state allows a brother to marry his sister.

D. C. P., Montrose W. Va.—Andrew Carnegie has arranged for the distribution of his money by various funds and does not make it a practice of giving it to individuals.

C. E., Star City, Ind.—This department does not give any synopsis of books or novels.

W. T. G., Ada, Ohio.—Great Britain has no right to charge foreign vessels for the privilege of passing through the English channel.

R. A. D., Martha, W. Va.—As we have no law library you will have to consult some lawyer of your state for the information you want.

H. S. S., Osceola, Ia.—This department cannot answer such questions as you ask.

S. T. P., Green Cove, Va.—Some reliable jeweler will tell you what the value of your diamond is.

J. G. G., Park, Va.—It is not the purpose of this department to answer any question such as giving the language of stamps.

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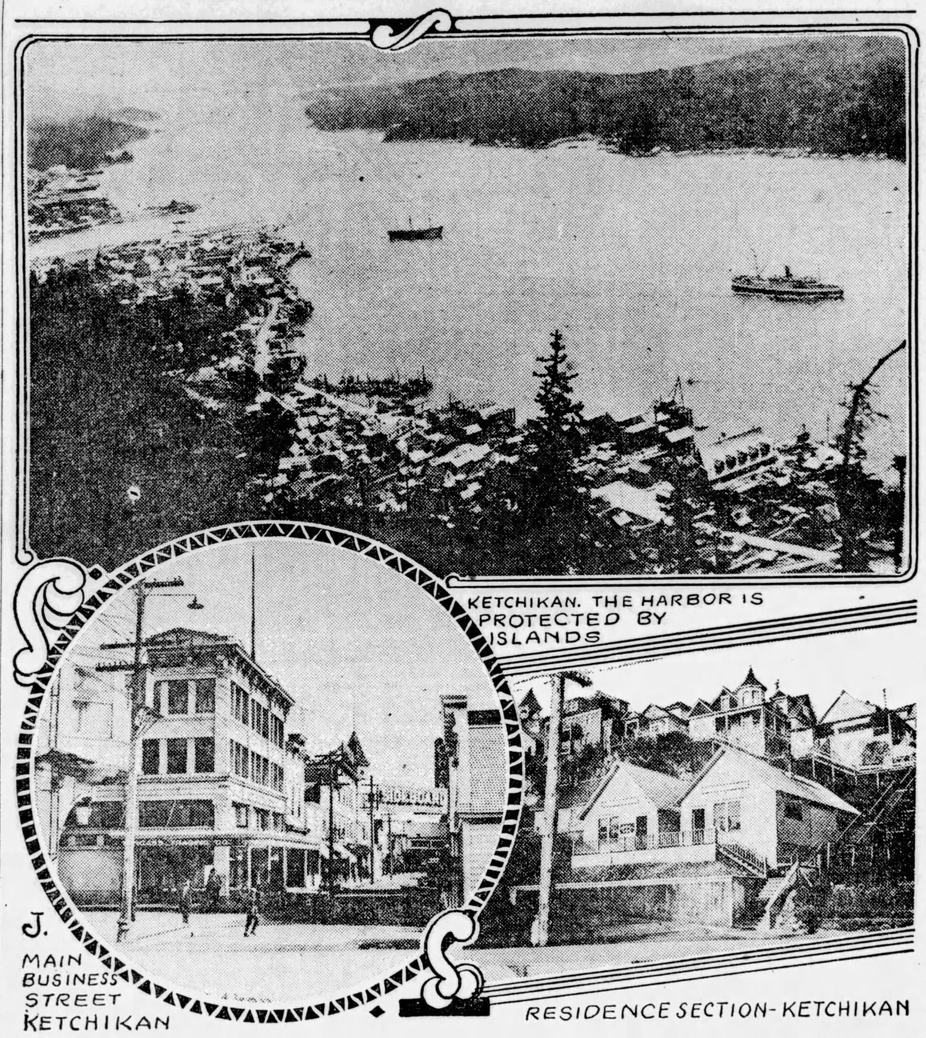
AMERICA'S RAINIEST TOWN RAISES SOME FINE GARDENS WHEN THE SOIL DOESN'T BLOW AWAY



KETCHIKAN. THE HARBOR IS PROTECTED BY ISLANDS

MAIN BUSINESS STREET KETCHIKAN

RESIDENCE SECTION-KETCHIKAN

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

KETCHIKAN, Alaska.

I AM in Ketchikan, the first port at which our steamers call in entering Alaska. It is at the southern end of the Panhandle, that strip of islands and mainland at the lower end of our territory that seems to be cut, as it were, out of British Columbia. The Panhandle begins just above Skagway near the pass over the mountains to the Klondike and Dawson, and it extends for more than 300 miles. It consists of many large islands and a strip of mainland about 30 miles wide which runs from the Pacific ocean to the crest of the coast mountain range, the whole making a territory as big as South Carolina. This district is known as Southeastern Alaska. It has its own climate, its own vegetation and its own peculiar products and resources. It is covered with green from one year's end to the other and it differs from the great interior as much as Maine differs from Florida. I shall be traveling within it for some weeks to come.

Far North of Seattle.

The town of Ketchikan lies not far from the international boundary. It is only 40 miles north of the Portland canal and within six hours' sail of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and the port which the Canadians expect to make the gateway to the shortest route to Japan and the Orient.

Ketchikan is as far north of Seattle as the distance between New York and Toledo. I sailed for more than 500 miles through Canadian waters before I came to the boundary of Alaska, and from there made my way in and out among the islands to Revilla Gigedo, on the shores of which Ketchikan lies. The trip took me more than two days and the fare was $22.

Leaving Seattle I crossel Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific, and then went northward past the city of Vancouver for more than 200 miles through the Strait of Georgia, which flows between British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Vancouver Island is half as large as Ireland and it lies so close to the mainland that the trip seemed like going through a great river. At the end of the strait we crossed Queen Charlotte sound, and then wound our way on among islands, some of which had mountains more than a mile high, until we reached Dixon entrance, on the line of the boundary between our country and Canada. The whole way was through inland waters and the steamer moved as smoothly as those which ply the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati or the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans.

Beauties Beyond Description.

I despair of giving you any idea of the beauties of this voyage. They are so many and so varied. The route from Seattle to Skagway is known as the Inside Passage, and has often been compared to a trip on a great river. It is more. It is a winding in and out among half submerged mountains. It is floating through great lakes studded with islands. It is traveling along and within fiords like those of west Norway. Now you have the wonders of the Swiss lakes, now those of the Inland sea of Japan and now beauties like those n the coasts of New Zealand. There are all sorts of combinations of sea and sky, of evergreen slopes and snow-capped mountains. The color effects are beyond description, and the sunsets indescribable in the changes and beauties.

On Sapphire Seas.

These are the characteristics of Southeastern Alaska. The whole district between the Portland and the Lynn canals is composed of islands covered with evergreen trees. The whole country is timbered and some of the trees are four or five feet in thickness. Many of the islands have snow-capped mountains that rise in green walls almost straight up from the water and their heads are often crested with silver. The most of the mainland is also one mighty wall of green.

The islands are of all shapes and sizes and they float upon sapphire seas. When the tide is low—and the tide here rises and falls to the height of a two-story house—these islands seem like floating gardens. There is no vegetation below the mark of high tide.

The islands are bedded upon the rocks and as the water falls the living earth seems to be lifted. Then the forests are seated on rocky pedestals of stone, and mountains of green and white rise high above their rocky foundations. Then the vegetation does not begin until 15 or 20 feet above the water, and there are only steep walls of black rock below. As you sail it is easy to believe that the earth is made of rock. The rock shows out through the trees. Here bold cliffs, brown and gray walls several hundred feet high, rise straight up from the blue waves; there the rocks show out of the thin growth of pines on the hillsides, and everywhere you have the rising and falling black rock foundation.

Rivers Widen Into Lakes.

The channels vary as you sail on to the northward. Now they widen into great lakes, now they are rivers as narrow as the Hudson or Rhine. At times you pass through gorges walled by islands and the mainland, and at times are in fiords like those formed by the halfsunken Andes along western Patagonia near the Strait of Magellan. This part of our territory is made up of the heads of submerged mountains and in places the waters are a thousand feet deep. In other places there are great rocks as steep, as high and as sharp as the Washington Monument, which come within twenty or thirty feet of the surface. These are the terrible pinnacle rocks that rip open the hulls of the steamers. They are now being searched for and marked with buoys by the wire drag of our Coast and Geodetic Survey. But that is another story.

Let us go back to Ketchikan. The town is situated on the southern shore of Revilla Gigedo Island, in a region where the salmon come in great hordes every summer and near banks from which are taken the most of the halibut that go from Alaska to the United States and to Canada. Revilla Gigedo is about as large as Porto Rico. It is 50 miles long and 20 miles wide and is made up of mountains which for much of the time have their heads in the clouds.

Ketchikan lies right on the water. The mountains rise in green walls behind it. Their tops are sprinkled with snow, and great rocks show out through the evergreen trees that cover their sides. The houses are built on the rocks. The harbor is the shape of a halfmoon protected by islands. It has no beach to speak of and the business part of the town rests upon piles. The streets are planked roadways upon posts, and much of the freight is carried about on trucks and carts pushed by men. There are several drays hauled by horses, but horses are unpopular, for their shoes roughen the planks, and they shake the town as they trot through the streets. Of late automobiles and motor delivery trucks have come in and these will probably be the future traffic conveyors.

The residence section of the city is located on the sides of the cliff higher up. It is so steep that you have to climb stairways to reach certain streets, while other streets have winding roadways of boards upon which slats have been nailed to the planks to keep one from slipping. The Ketchikaners make you think of the tree dwellers, who have to climb ladders to get to their homes.

The best houses are high on the cliffs, far above the harbor. They seem to grow out of the rocks. Nevertheless, some have little patches of garden, although the soil has to be sprinkled with gold dust to make them.

Seven Sacks of Soil.

In this connection the captain on my steamer coming up told me a story of a Ketchikan man who sailed with him last month. The man was sitting at the captain's right hand at dinner. During one meal he was in a brown study. Course after course passed and he ate but little. At last he burst out in an agonized soliloquy:

"I knew I'd forget it! I knew I'd forget it! I knew I'd forget it!"

"What," said the captain, "have you forgotten something your wife told you to bring back from outside?"

"Yes, I have," was the reply. "And I knew I'd forget it. She made me promise to bring seven sacks of good soil to lay on the rocks and make her a garden. And now I've forgot it."

This is a character of a great part of southeastern Alaska. The hills are so steep that the soil runs off with the rains.

Nevertheless, Ketchikan has some beautiful gardens. The most of the homes are frame cottages, and nearly every one has its little lawn with bushes and flowers. Some of the citizens raise vegetables and berries. In the garden of H. C. Strong I saw raspberry bushes as high as my shoulder, which give him all of that fruit he can eat for more than two months during the summer. The berries are large and of a fine flavor, and they never become mushy when ripe. Ketchikan also grows currants and salmon berries, and it has as many beautiful flowers as a section the same size in Seattle or Portland. It is a wet city, and the moisture is such that the plants will grow on the rocks with no soil to speak of. It has been raining steadily ever since I arrived, and today during a downpour I asked one of the citizens:

"Does it ever stop raining in Ketchikan?"

He replied with alaugh: "I hardly know. I have lived here only fifteen years.

Rain Two-thirds of the Year.

The city really has rain for more than two-thirds of the year, and over eleven feet of water falls in that time. It is this that makes the vegetation so green, the leaves of the trees dripping almost as steadily as those of the famous rain forest which is sprinkled by the mist of the Zambesi falls in Central Africa.

Indeed, the southern coast of Alaska is one of the rainiest parts of the world. Juneau, the capital, is much like Ketchikan, and on some of the Aleutian islands a day of sunshine is a rarity. Here the people go about regardless of the rain. They wear rubber coats or slickers, and if they tramp up the mountains they put on rubber boots that reach to the waist. They wear oilskin hats, and some of the ladies have slicker suits, consisting of skirts and jackets. No one thinks of staying away from a party or tea on account of the weather, and women go visiting clad in the oilskins that cover dresses that would not be out of place at a party in Washington or New York.

Ketchikan has no Eskimos or polar bears and there is little ice and snow in the winter. The thermometer seldom falls to zero, and the climate is as mild as that of Atlanta or Richmond. A slight difference in altitude, however, makes a great difference, and it is much colder on the tops of the mountains.

Others tell me that Ketchikan has many bright days and that its climate is unsurpassed by any other part of our country. The people are healthy. The children have bright eyes and rosy cheeks. They play about everywhere, notwithstanding the rain. In the winter they coast down the board roads, which in places run for more than a mile up and down hills. The town has but little snow at any time of the year, but in winter the frosts are so heavy that there is splendid sledding until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the sun melts the frost. If there is not enough frost the roads can be sprinkled at night and they will be covered with ice in the morning.

Ketchikan has excellent stores. The most of them are on the water front, built upon piles that rest on the rocks. Several concrete buildings are now going up, and theer is a concrete department store that has stock that would be considered large in any New England town five times as big as Ketchikan. The city has jewelry stores, grocery and hardware stores, plumbing establishments and machine shops. The stores have plate glass windows and the goods are well displayed. In one window I saw a full line of electrical apparatus, including electric irons, toasters and heaters. Another shows a large supply of thermos bottles and baby carriages. The butcher shops have quarters of red beef just in from Seattle, and the fruit stores sell raspberries and strawberries from Alaska, oranges and figs from California and apples from Oregon and British Columbia. The supply of eatables is quite as good as that of the provision stores in the States, and prices are not much higher. Indeed, I believe you can live almost as cheaply in Ketchikan as in Cleveland, Kansas City or Kalamazoo.

At the "Poodle Dog."

I am stopping here at the Revilla hotel. This is one of the two leading taverns, although there are others much less pretentious. The Revilla is a three-story frame building, within a stone's throw of the sea. The hotel office is a loafing place and poolroom as well, and the guests and outsiders are knocking the billiard balls over the tables at all hours of the day. I have a room with a bath on the second floor, and the charge is $2.50 per day. When I asked as to meals, I was told that the hotel served none, and that I should have to go out to the restaurants. The result is I am eating at the Poodle Dog grill, where I sit on a stool at the lunch counter and where my ham and eggs or other meat comes to me on a great oval platter such as we use for a family. There is no other plate, and I eat from the platter. The Poodle Dog advertises as its specialty the serving of food oh hot platters. The food is good and the service is excellent. The restaurant has cabines or rooms at the side, where one can dine in stately privacy if he objects to the common lunch counter.

I find Ketchikan up to date. It has only 2,000 inhabitants, but it has daily newspapers, with telegrams from all parts of the world. It has a sawmill and iron works. It has seven salmon canneries, and is a mining center for silver, copper and gold. It has a public library, a board of trade, several moving picture shows and a half dozen well attended churches. The people look about the same as those you see in the States, save that there are many Indians and some Chinese and Japanese. The Indians, Chinese and Japanese dress like the whites, and about the only difference is in the faces, which have the racial features of their owners.

There Are 14 Saloons.

Ketchikan has an excellent water supply. It comes from a lake high up in the mountains and is so piped that the town has all it can use and can still keep its sanitary drinking fountains, made of porcelain, perpetually bubbling. There are such places scattered throughout the city. Ketchikan has 14 saloons, but the man or child who wants a drink of pure mountain water has only to fit his mouth over the little china bowl at any street corner and take in all he will.

In addition to the lake, Ketchikan has a rushing stream that flows in cascades and rapids right through the town. In the salmon season this stream is on mass of fish, and its color from bank to bank is all pink and silver. The fish come up by the thousands and swim up the stream to spawn, toiling their way through the rapids and jumping the falls. At that season anyone may have fish for the taking, and vast quantities are saved for the canneries.

The stream I have referred to furnishes the city its electric power and it runs the street lights and telephones. It gives electric heat to some of the houses. During my stay I have had dinner with one of the leading citizens. His home is a beautiful house of 10 rooms, lighted and heated by electricity. He has a hot-water plant, but the water is kept hot by the electric heat from the central power plant, and the same plant supplies his cookstove. He tells me that his bills for lighting and heating, even in midwinter, are not more than $18 a month.

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I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, T-490, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two. removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

ASTHMA
REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today.
W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

Deafness Mastered

THE day of imperfect hearing is past. Science rivals nature in the marvelous New 1916 "Intensitone" model Mears Ear Phone — the world's greatest hearing device for the deaf. It transmits sound without blur. Write today for our special direct from the laboratory price and 15 days' free trial offer.

Perfect Aid to Hearing

The Mears is the only scientific instrument for the deaf. It marvelously covers 96 degrees of sound—every range of tone of the human ear. A touch of the finger adjusts it.

15 Days' Free Use This wonderful instrument can be tried for fifteen days to prove its value before purchasing. Write today for free book and names of satisfied users in your own state.

Book FREE Our free book is a highly valuable treatise on deafness. Send for it today. Get our special fifteen days' free trial offer and low direct laboratory price, if you live in or near New York, call for free demonstration; otherwise write. Do it today.

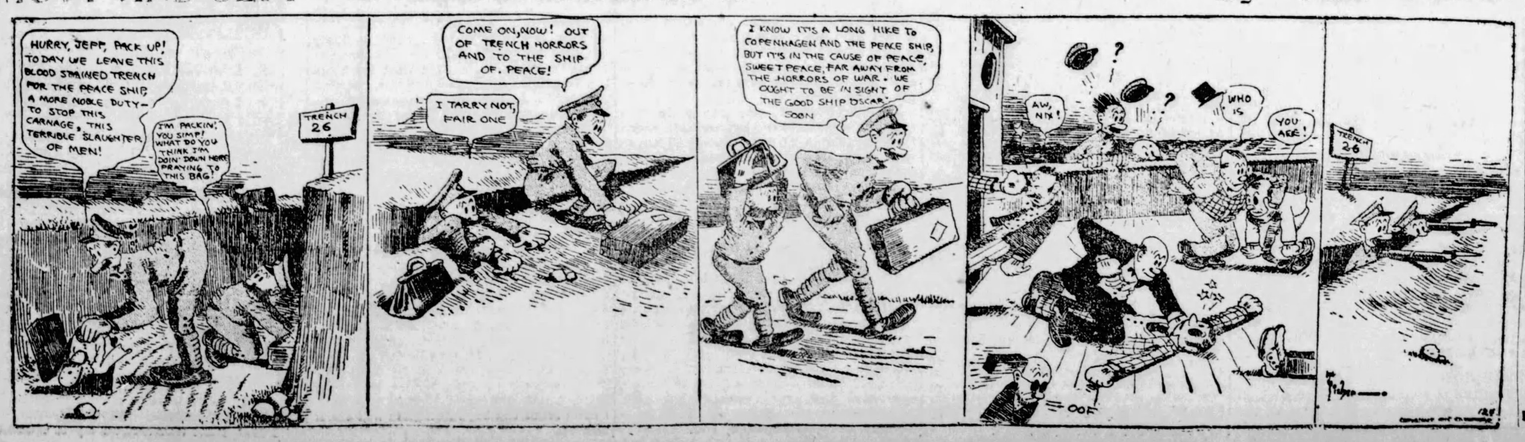
Mears Ear Phone Co., Inc.
Desk 5991
45 West 34th Street
New York City

ALLEN OUTLAWS

A new illustrated book in 40 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS this one is worth reading. Large bound book inplain wrapper for TEN Cents.
ROYAL BOOK CO., Dept 22 So. Norwalk, Conn.

MUTT AND JEFF == The Trenches Are Not So Bad After All

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.) By "Bud" Fisher


HURRY, JEFF, PACK UP! TO-DAY WE LEAVE THIS BLOOD STAINED TRENCH FOR THE PEACE SHIP A MORE NOBLE DUTY— TO STOP THIS CARNAGE, THIS TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF MEN!
I'M PACKIN' YOU SIMP! WHAT DO YOU THINK I'M DOIN' DOWN HERE PRAYING TO THIS BAG?
TRENCH 26
COME ON, NOW! OUT OF TRENCH HORRORS AND TO THE SHIP OF PEACE!
I TARRY NOT, FAIR ONE
I KNOW IT'S A LONG HIKE TO COPENHAGEN AND THE PEACE SHIP, BUT IT'S IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE, SWEET PEACE, FAR AWAY FROM THE HORRORS OF WAR. WE OUGHT TO BE IN SIGHT OF THE GOOD SHIP OSCAR SOON
AW, NIX!
WHO IS
YOU ARE!
TRENCH 26

Stomach Sufferers

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY.
One Dose Will Convince You.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is well known throughout the country. Many thousand people have taken it for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and report marvelous results. It rarely ever fails and those afflicted with Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Indigestion, Gas in the Stomach and Intestines, Dizziness, Colic Attacks, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., should try this remedy. Get relief by all means. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c per bottle Free, also H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

200,000 WILL GET PAY RAISE

Steel Trust 10 Per Cent Increase Means Expenditure of Fifteen Million Dollars.

New York, Jan. 7.—More than 200,000 men will be benefited by the United States Steel Corporation's 10 per cent advance in wages February 1.

A statement issued by the corporation said that the increase had been decided upon on account of present prosperous conditions. It added that in addition to the new wages for laborers, employes in practically all departments of the corporation will receive proportionate increases.

Adjustments in the wage rates of the various mining companies controlled by the corporation are also under consideration.

The following statement was given out by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation:

"In view of prosperous conditions now existing, it was unanimously voted at a meeting of the presidents of our iron and steel companies today to recommend adjustments of wages rates to take effect February 1.

"It is proposed to increase rates of common labor 10 per cent. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned. Adjustments in wage rates among our mining companies are under consideration."

The Truth About Cancer.

An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1520 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.—Senate—Met at noon, but transacted no business, adjourning at once as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Associate Justice Lamar, of the Supreme court. Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, absent when congress convened, took the oath of office.

House—Secretary McAdoo asked for an appropriation of $100,000, to be used for rural sanitation and in fighting typhoid and pellagra. The administration rural credit bill was introduced. Secretary McAdoo transmitted a report calling for the transfer of Mount Weather, in the Blue Ridge mountains, to the public health service for use as a sanitarium. The naval affairs committee arranged to begin hearings today on the naval appropriation bill. Representative Campbell of Kansas, introduced a resolution to create an international federation of nations to preserve international law. Representative Sherwood of Ohio, spoke against increased army and navy preparedness. Representatives Hicks of New York, and Kent of California, were sworn in as members. Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska, introduced a resolution for the creation of "the United States commission for enduring peace," and provided that its membership should consist of former President Taft, W. J. Bryan, Associate Justice C. E. Hughes, Senator Stone and Representative Flood. Representatives Webb of North Carolina, and Smith of Idaho, introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution to prevent the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Representatives Gallivan of Massachusetts, and Raker of California, introduced bills providing Federal aid for persons afflicted with tuberculosis. Representative Olney of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to create a tariff commission. Representative Steenerson of Minnesota, introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the rise in the price of gasoline, and also a bill to prohibit the exportation of arms to countries that interfere with the lawful sea commerce of the United States. Representative Miller of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish a military academy at Fort Snelling, Minn. The death of Gov. Hammond of Minnesota, a former member of the house, was announced by Representative Ellsworth. Tributes of respect were offered by Speaker Clark, Republican Leader Mann and Representative Rainey. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for a $2,000,000 custom house building at Philadelphia. Representative Morgan of Oklahoma, introduced a bill for a United States chamber of agriculture. Representative Tribble of Georgia, announced the death of Associate Justice Lamar of the Supreme court. Representative Bennet of New York, introduced a resolution calling on the President to furnish congress with all information regarding alleged Austro-German conspiracies and plots in this country.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.—Senate.—Submarine warfare, the right of citizens to travel abroad, embargo against munitions and the general policy of selling military supplies were the subjects of spirited debate. Lands committee began work on the water power leasing bill. Senator Gore introduced a bill to prohibit belligerent ships from carrying American citizens and to prohibit American ships from carrying passengers and munitions on the same voyage. Senator McCumber's resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for what information he may have bearing upon the increased cost of gasoline was agreed to.

House—Debate was begun on the administration water power bill. Rear Admiral Stanford, first witness before naval affairs committee, which began hearings on the annual navy appropriation bill, said the Puget Sound navy yard was the only thoroughly dependable deep-water station in the United States. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to incorporate the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Representative Nolan of California, introduced a bill to fix minimum pay of civil service employes of the United States at not less than $3 a day, $90 a month or $1,080 a year. Representative Gordon of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on oleomargarine. The cotton futures bill, recently declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge Hough of New York, was reintroduced by Representative Lever of South Carolina. The war department submitted a deficiency estimate of $1,200,000 for pay of the army for the present fiscal year. Representative Sherwood of Ohio, introduced old-age pension bill, applying to Americans 65 years old having less than $200 annual income and incapable of manual labor. Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee, set Jan. 14 for hearing on Hill bill to increase import rates on dyes so as to encourage the dye industry in the United States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—Senate—After sharp discussion of the administration's policy in Mexico the Fall resolution calling for information was adopted. Senators Lodge and Fall in criticizing the Mexican policy of President Wilson held that the senate was entitled to full information before confirming his ambassador. John Sharp Williams, discussing the international situation, prophesied that aggression against the United States might be attempted after peace in Europe. Resolution was adopted asking the war department if it was not possible to abolish or consolidate some army posts. Senator McCumber proposed a resolution looking to an investigation of an alleged illegal combination to advance the price of binder twine. Adopted the Martine resolution asking the President to designate a Jewish relief day. Debate on the bill to grant the Philippines a larger measure of independent government was begun.

House—Secretary of War Garrison appeared before the military affairs committee in support of a citizen army adequate for national defense. The naval affairs committee continued its hearings with Rear Admiral Stanford a witness. Representative Hensley, Missouri, introduced a resolution to appoint a select committee of five house members to investigate the navy league, the American defense society and "any other such organizations." Representative Kent, California, introduced a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for use of the public health service in standardizing the treatment for tuberculosis. The measure would give federal aid to indigent tuberculosis cases. Representative Cox, Inriana, introduced a bill for payment of 5 cents a mile to representatives coming to Washington and returning to their homes. Representative Jones, Virginia, introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000 for repairing and rebuilding the boulevard from Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery in Spotsville county, Va. A bill was passed by the house raising the limit of individual postal savings deposits from $500 to $2,000, the government paying interest on only $1,000. Secretary Daniels requested an appropriation of $3,390,000 to repair various naval ships, including $150,000 to restore the old frigate Constitution.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—Senate—Senator Hitchcock introduced a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for information on interference with American mails by censors. Foreign relations committee met, but took no action on nomination of Henry P. Fletcher to be ambassador to Mexico. Suspension of tariff provision for free sugar after May 1 is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Broussard, Senator Shaforth declared in debate that Japan was willing to enter into international agreement to respect the neutrality of the Philippines after United States granted self-government. Senator Kenyon introduced a bill to prohibit telephone and telegraphic transmission of racing information.

House—Rear Admiral Stanford continued his testmony before the naval affairs committee. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, spoke in opposition to embargo on arms and war munitions and drew criticism from his colleagues. Representative Kent of California, introduced a bill to create a national park service under the interior department. Secretary McAdoo asked for $411,050 in emergency appropriations, of which $315,000 is for the internal revenue bureau in collecting income tax. Chairman Flood, of the foreign affairs committee, introduced a bill authorizinz the secretary of the treasury to request the United States section of the international high commission to co-operate with the other sections with respect to ways and means to put into effect the recommendations of the first pan-American financial conference.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—Senate—Adopted Lodge resolutions calling on Secretary Daniels for Admiral Fletcher's report on naval war game last summer. Woman suffrage amendment favorably reported by suffrage committee. Passed bill providing for a commission to codify and suggest amendmentments to the general mining laws. Continued debate on Philippine bill. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Monday.

House—Representative Rainey of Illinois, delivered a Jackson day address. Secretary Garrison continued testimony before military committee. Passed Ferris bill to open for 50-year leases undeveloped water power resources in 11 states. Roads committee reported favorably Shackleford bill to appropriate $25,000,000 annually to aid states in road building. Creation of a national defense fund not to exceed $150,000,000 annually from income, inheritance and corporation taxes proposed in a bill by Representative Keating, Colorado. Adjourned 4:30 p. m. to Monday.

BRITAIN'S TRADE INCREASES

Both Imports and Exports Show Big December Gains.

London, Jan. 8.—The Board of Trade figures for December show an increase of 3,621,000 pounds in imports and of 7,668,000 pounds in exports.

The principal increases in imports were in grain, flour and metals. Dutiable imports of food, drinks and tobacco decrease by £4,000,000. The increase in exports was principally in cotton, iron and manufactured steel.

For the year 1915 imports increased £157,121,000. Exports decreased £446,076,000.

Where the New Russian Offensive Move Is On

No. 1 arrows indicate region of great Slav artillery action.

No. 2, reported new Austrian headquarters.

No. 3, objective of Russian drive.

ANOTHER CITY TAKEN BY CZAR

Russian Defensive Sweeps On, Capturing Important Highways Center.

London, Jan. 8.—The Russian offensive still occupies the most important place in the news of the war, with the capture of Czartorysk as the latest achievement reported.

While Czartorysk is not upon a railroad, it is the center of a network of strategical highways and affords an excellent crossing of the Styr river.

With the Russian forces west of Czartorysk, the Teutons must now turn their attention toward the important railway junction defense.

May Envelope Pinsk.

The Austrians apparently are fighting desperately in this region in the effort to hold their positions as a screen for Kovel, a link between the Austro-German armies in Galicia and those further north in the neighborhood of Pinsk, which is threatened with envelopment as a result of the Russian advance.

Teutonic reinforcements are being rushed to the Galicia front to stem the advance of the Russians.

Petrograd dispatches state some of these troops are levies that were to have been used by the Germans and Austro-Hungarians in the Balkans.

GOITRE

$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

This coupon and 10c in stamps or silver to help pay packing and mailing charges, is good for one $2.50 Test Treatment; FREE by mail in plain package.

Age?_____ How old is Goitre?_____ yrs.
Nervous?_____ Hands trembles?_____
Do eyes bulge?_____ Does heart beat too rapidly?_____ Health?_____
Name_____
Address_____ 658

Removed at Home without Trouble or Danger

The suffering and disfigurements of Goitre are no longer necessary. My simple Home Treatment is relieving hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. Grateful patients are constantly writing letters like this from Mrs. C. W. Hahn, of North Jackson, O.: "My Goitre is cured—neck normal, and am feeling fine. I improved before I had taken the medicine a week. You have a wonderful remedy." My treatment quickly stops choking, shortness of breath, and other trying symptoms. Does not interfere with regular duties. No danger. Complete $2.50 Test Treatment mailed in plain package to anyone afflicted with Goitre. Send coupon TODAY, and test Treatment AT MY EXPENSE. No obligation.

Dr. W. T. Bobo 658 Minty Blk. Battle Creek, Mich.

WESTERN CANADA TRADE REVIVAL

Agricultural Statistics Show That Activity Is Not a Myth.

The trade revival in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is an actuality and not a myth. There is today a spirit of optimism in the air, just as two years ago there prevailed the opposite spirit of pessimism.

A general trade revival has been felt in every department of business in the Prairie Provinces. The agriculturists are in better shape than they have ever been before in their lives. No farmers of any country are in better financial condition and in a more general state of prosperity than are the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The farmers have harvested a record crop—a crop which enriches them to the extent of something over $400,000,000.

In the cities the prosperity of the country has been reflected. Everywhere business is on the hustle. The wholesalers and the retailers and the implement dealers find business good. The banks and other collection houses find collections satisfactory, and financial men declare that westerners are paying up their debts. In Winnipeg the bank clearings have been the largest in history, exceeding some weeks the figures of Montreal and Toronto. The grain shipments have been the biggest in the history of Winnipeg and in the history of the twin ports, Fort William and Port Arthur. The mail order houses have had a big year, the rush of fall orders exceeding all previous years and taxing the capacity of these establishments, whose most sanguine expectations have been exceeded by the actual business done.

The tide has turned in western Canada. The people of the West are forging ahead, forging ahead in actual production and in creation of wealth, giving generously to charitable and other funds, paying up their back debts, while going along carefully as regards any creation of new debts. They are economizing but not scrimping, acting cautiously but not miserly. The financial heads of eastern Canada, of the United States and of Europe are no longer criticizing western Canada; rather they are unstintedly offering their praise and their compliments. The financial press recognizes that the tide has turned in western Canada, and it has been published to the world.

The condition of western Canada at the close of 1915 is one of optimistic prosperity.

VESUVIUS IS BELCHING FIRE

Volcano in Eruption Hurls Large Stones Height of Half Mile.

London, Jan. 7.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says that Professor Maladra, government observer at Mount Vesuvius, announced the volcano has been in active eruption since Monday. Three new craters have been opened and there are constant explosions, large stones being hurled to a height of half a mile. It is said there is no immediate danger from the eruption.

HOLD HORDE OF CAPTIVES

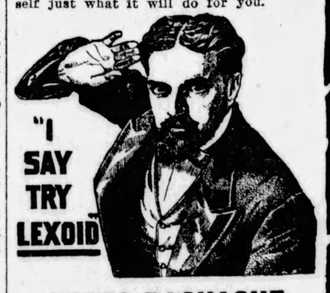
Berlin, Jan. 5.—The armies of the central empires have taken about 2,400,000 prisoners since the beginning of the war, according to estimates made here yesterday.

BACKACHE TRY THIS FREE

For Backache, Stiff Joints, Rheumatic Pains, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

A FULL COMPLETE TREATMENT SENT ON TRIAL.

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and it has made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing obstinate cases, after all the other remedies they tried had failed. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now I want you to try it, to test it, and see for yourself just what it will do for you.



STOPS BACKACHE

If you have backache, kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands write for my treatment without a minute's delay.

I know you want to be well and strong again so you can work, and walk, without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my treatment. My soothing, healing, penetrating remedies—especially intended to drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.

Now here is my offer—I will send you a regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid Course of treatment, ready to use—so you can try it, just as I promise.

Take it when it comes. Use half of it, and see just what it does. Then when you know it is helping you, when you know you are getting better, just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part when it helps you—and your word is good enough for me. Try it first, pay afterwards when you know, not before. When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied return what's left and pay nothing. Enclose 10c in coin or stamps to cover cost of postage and packing. Address your letter to me personally, like this.

DR. H. Michell DeWerth,
298 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Free Trial Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH
298 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me your regular, full, complete three-fold Lexoid Course of Treatment on Trial as you promised above. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism. I enclose 10c to cover charges.

My name is _____

Post Office _____

St. or R. F. D. _____ State _____

Please write name and address plainly

THE LATEST MARKETS

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31c; solid pack, 33c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18½c; brick, 20c; limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 32c; strictly fresh, 36c; storage, 25c; quality, 26c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 50c.
Beans—Green, $4.25.
Home-grown Cabbage—1c per pound.
Carrots—50c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, per 4 doz. crate, $1.20.
California Celery—Large, per doz., 85c.
Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 13c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.00 case.
Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $2.75.
Mushrooms—65@75c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.
Potatoes—$3.00 per sack.
Radishes—Round, oreakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 85c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½c.
Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.10.
Shallots—Per doz., 45c.

Fruits.

Apples—Winter pack Baldwins, $3.25; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.50; Jonathan, per box, $2.00; Rome Beauties, $2.25.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.00.
Grapefruit—Florida, $2.75@3.25; Porto Rico, $2.75@3.25.
Florida Oranges—Per box, $2.25.
Florida Tangerines—Per ½ strap, 150 size, $1.75.
California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.25; 100s, $2.50 per box; 126s, $2.75 per box; 150s, $3.00 per box; balance of smaller size, $3.50.
Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $7.00@8.00.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $4.25.
Pears—Keifers, 40@60c bu.
Cranberries—Late Howe's, $10.00; Jersey crop, $2.50 per box.
Florida Strawberries—Per quart, 50c.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; walnuts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 20c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$4.15.
Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.
Chestnuts—Italian, 12c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½; heavy and rough, 8c.
Calves—11@12½c.
Fowls—Live, 12c; dressed, 14@15c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 25c.
Geese—Alive, 14@15c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling lambs, 10@11c; spring lambs, 11c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8@8½c.
Rabbits—$2.50 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.
Fat Bacon—15c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., 90c.
Oats—New, 40@42c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@34.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$37.00@39.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.
Oats—48@50c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 11c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 14c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 10.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $5.80@6.30; winter patents, $5.60@5.80; winter straights, $5.55@5.75; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.80. Pork, firm; mess, $19.25@19.75; family, $21.00@23.00; short clear, $19.50@23.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.15@10.25. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, quiet; No. 1, $1.20@1.22½; No. 2, $1.07½@1.15; No. 3, 95@97½c; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 25c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 5,919 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score), 33c; creamery (higher scoring), 34c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 26@27½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 7,029 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 37½@38c; extra firsts, 35½@36½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31@32½c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 41@43c; nearby hennery, browns, 39@40c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,473 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 17¾@18c; do, average fancy, 17¼@17½c; do., current make, specials, 17@17½c; do., average fancy, 16½@16¾c. Live poultry, unsettled; dressed, quiet; fresh killed western chickens, 16@27c; fowls, 13@17½c, turkeys, 24@25c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 34@34½c; prints, 35@35½c; firsts, 32½@33c; process, extra, 25@25½c; packing stock, No. 1, 19@20c; fancy dairy, 23@23½c. Poultry—Fowls, fat, 16@17c; fat springers, 16½@17c; light and medium chickens, 15c; ducks, 18@19c; geese, 17@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 34c; extra firsts, 33c; refrigerator, extra, 26c. Potatoes—Best, carlots, $1.10; jobbing, $1.15@1.18; from warehouse, $1.20; sweets, Jerseys, in barrels, $3.25@3.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 cars; market steady; choice fat steers, $7.50@8.35; good to choice butcher steers, $6.50@7.50; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice heifers, $6.25@7.25; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.75; good to choice cows, $5.25@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.25; common cows, $3.25@4.25. Calves—Receipts, 400; market 25c lower; good to choice veal calves, $11.25@11.50; fair to good, $9.50@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15 cars; market, 15c higher; good to choice lambs, $10.25@10.50; fair to good, $9.00@10.00; good to choice wethers, $6.50@7.00; good to choice ewes, $6.00@6.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $6.25@6.75; culls and common, $4.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 10c lower; yorkers, $7.15; mixed, $7.15; mediums, $7.15; pigs, $6.00@6.75; roughs, $6.35; stags, $5.00@5.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Hogs—Receipts, 85,000; market dull; bulk, $6.55@6.85; light, $6.35@6.80; mixed, $6.50@6.95; heavy, $6.60@7.00; rough, $6.60@6.70; pigs, $5.40@5.50. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market steady; native beef steers, $6.30@9.50; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.40; calves, $7.00@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market weak; wethers, $6.75@7.35; lambs, $7.75@10.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market higher; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market lower; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and light yorkers, $7.00@7.10; pigs, $6.50@6.75; roughs, $5.00@6.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; market higher; top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $10.85. Calves—Receipts, 600; market lower; top, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market active; prime steers, $8.85@9.00; shipping, $8.25@8.75; butchers, $6.75@8.50; heifers, $5.75@7.55; cows, $3.40@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; fresh cows and springers, steady, at $30@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active; good to choice, $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; market active; heavy and mixed, $7.25; yorkers, $7.00@7.25; pigs, $7.00; roughs, $6.25@6.40; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market active; lambs, $7.00@11.15; yearlings, $8.00@9.75; wethers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

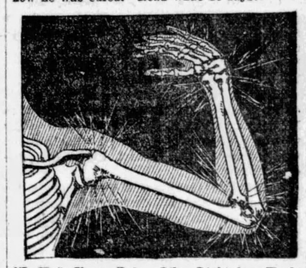
The teeth of the badger are very peculiar, for, instead of resting on each other when the animal's mouth is closed, they fit into each other.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 751B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

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ECZEMA is Only Skin Deep, No internal medicine will cure ECZEMA. Only by the application of Cranolene can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. Write Today. Mills Chemical Co., 650 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

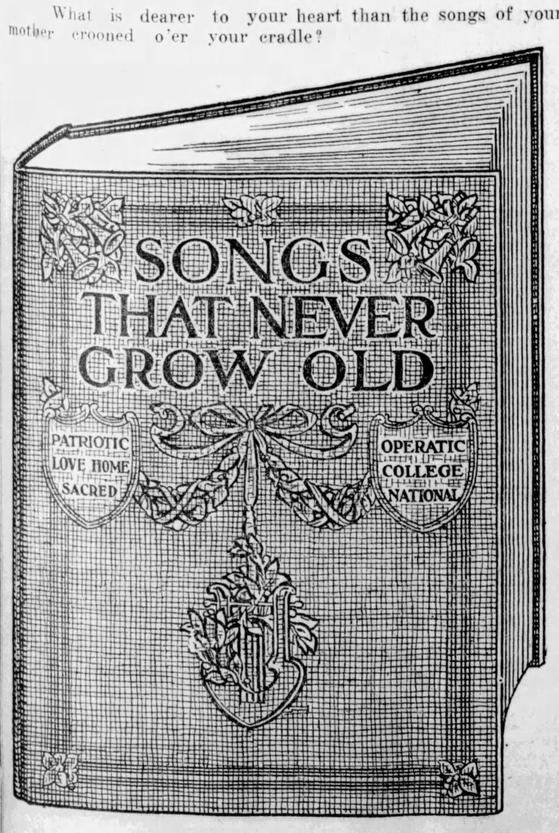
A BARGAIN FOR BLADE READERS

You Will Treasure This Book for a Lifetime. Its Sweet Melodies Will Gladden the Years. It Is a Wonderful Volume. You Will Love It.

LESS THAN RETAIL PRICES

"Songs That Never Grow Old"

What is dearer to your heart than the songs of your childhood—the songs your mother crooned o'er your cradle?



What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate?

You will find all these songs in that wonderful 256 page volume "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

"Songs That Never Grow Old" is a complete collection of music for every home. Both the scores and words are given. Each score is especially adapted for quick reading by beginners.

You, your children need this book.

Let The Blade sell it to you at at its Special Bargain Price.

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Lubriol (TRADE-MARK)

Constipation and Its Attendant Dangers Yield to Lubriol

If you are one of those people who think that constipation is merely a temporary discomfort, go at once and learn the real truth from a doctor. Constipation is the cause of many dangerous ills—and that headache, nausea, indigestion or insomnia you suffer from may be just a symptom of what defective bowels do to the body. Never neglect, never underestimate constipation. But do not go the other extreme and use a violent purgative. Do not use pills, cathartics or drugs. These are only temporary remedies that do no real good. Very often they shock the system dangerously. Sometimes they are absorbed into the system and cause a craving drug habit. Use the natural laxative which modern science endorses and prescribes—white mineral oil—of which the purest, most effective form is Lubriol.

Tasteless, Odorless, Pleasant to Take---You'll Like It

Lubriol is what the body needs. It is a lubricator as well as a laxative. It keeps the bowels functioning naturally, easily, healthfully. It cleanses the system thoroughly—and is not absorbed into the blood as are drugs and cathartics. Lubriol does its work and passes out of the system completely.

For All the Family

Young folk and old folk will benefit by Lubriol. It will help all—it can harm none. Don't let children form habits of constipation. You can never tell what danger it may lead to. Lubriol is both a remedy and a preventative for constipation—efficient in any stage of bowel trouble.

Send for a Bottle

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers for 75 cents a pint. It will be sent you postpaid in a protected package, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade endorses the financial standing of the Lubriol Laboratories. Remit by money order.

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SINKING OF DREADNAUGHT, KING EDWARD VII., SHAKES ENGLISHMEN

That, Coupled With the Evacuation of Gallipoli, Will Result in an Increase in Recruit, Government Leaders Are Predicting.

London, Jan. 10.—Mine-sweeping operations on a vast scale have been inaugurated since the destruction of the British battleship King Edward VII, presumably by a mine planted by a German submarine.

Although the members of the ship's crew, 770, were saved, the loss of the King Edward VII is a serious blow to the British fleet, for it was one of the finest of the latest class of pre-dreadnaughts.

Since the German U-boats gave up their campaign of destruction against mercantile shipping, evidence has developed that many of these underwater craft have been equipped for mine-laying purposes and are carrying on their work in the most unexpected places around the British Isles.

The King Edward VII was the twenty-second important warship to be lost by England since the war began.

The loss of the battleship, coming at the same time as the announcement that the allied forces have completely evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula, caused gloom, but government leaders, referring to the old adage, "It's an ill wind that blows no good," believe that this disastrous news will have a good effect on recruiting and further allay opposition to conscription.

May Go to Balkans.

Military experts refer to the withdrawal of the allies from Sedd-el-Bahr as "a glorious failure," because no loss of life accompanied the operation, but despite the success of the retirement, another costly fiasco has been written into England's history of the war.

It is generally believed here that the troops taken from the Dardanelles will probably go at once into the Balkans.

General Sir Charles Monroe, commander at the Derdanelles, will go to France to assume command of the first British army, a post to which he was appointed some time ago.

Reports on the progress of the campaign in Mesopotamia are widely divergent.

Constantinople advices through Berlin this morning declared the British main army was retreating from Kut-El-Amara, where a force of 18,000 men had been left to cover the retreat.

It was announced in the British house of commons, on the other hand, that, after heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris, on January 7, the Turks, on January 7, were in full retreat, with the British pursuing.

New Commander in Charge.

The British announcement recorded the capture of two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners. It was also made known that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Noel Lake had been appointed to succeed Gen. Sir John Eccles Nixon in command of the British Mesopotamian forces.

The British, several weeks ago, fell back more than 100 miles down the Tigris, from the vicinity of Bagdad, to the Kut-El-Amara position.

The Champagne district in France is again the scene of an offensive movement, this time the Germans being the aggressors.

Germans Retake Trenches.

Northeast of Massiges, on ground which the French gained in their September drive, the Germans have taken several hundred yards of trenches, capturing more than 40 prisoners, five machine guns and several mine throwers, according to the claim of Berlin. A French counter attack is declared to have failed.

Constantinople despatches through Berlin make claim of the sinking of an Allied transport filled with troops off the Gallipoli peninsula, as the entente forces were evacuating their positions on the tip. The Turks captured an enormous amount of booty, including nine cannon, it is asserted.

Teutons Lose 60,000 Men.

In the two weeks' battle that culminated in the capture of Czartorusk, and the driving of all Austro-German forces from east bank of the Strypa river, the Teuton losses totaled at least 60,000 men, according to official Russian estimates. Official reports to the Petrograd war office state that the Russians have taken more than 20,000 prisoners and that twice that number of Austro-German soldiers have been killed or wounded.

Wounded in Its Country's Cause

FRENCH RED CROSS DOG HAVING ITS PAW BANDAGED BY DOCTOR.

Dogs play their part very faithfully in the French army, acting sometimes with sentries, but more often as Red Cross workers. In the latter capacity, their chief business is to search for wounded men who may be hidden in undergrowth. On finding anyone, they take his kepi, or something else belonging to him, and carry it back to their masters, thus giving the warning. The flags on the doctor's door may be noticed.

(After a photograph taken by the photographic section of the French army and printed in the London Illustrated News.)

SEEK $2,000,000 FOR PHTHISIS TREATMENT

Washington, Jan. 7.—General aid to the states in combating tuberculosis is provided in a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Kent of California. The bill would appropriate $2,000,000 to be spent in standardizing the treatment of the disease and aiding the states in caring for indigent sufferers.

HUNDREDS OF SHIPS DELAYED

London, Jan. 6.—Between 500 and 600 Swedish ships are said to have been sent, under charge of German prize crews, to Swinemuende, where they have been subject to a delay of at least 48 hours, since the examination station at Swinemuende was instituted last year, says an official communication issued by the British foreign office yesterday.

ASKS AMERICAN EXPERTS TO SIT AS GERMAN-ENGLISH PEACE COURT

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Se cretary, Wants International Tribunal to Mediate on Status of the Submarine and Its Crew in Warfare.

London, Jan. 5.—The first suggestion of an international court composed of American naval officers to try differences between English and Germans is contained in a communication from Sir Edward Grey, made public by the official press bureau.

The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the destruction of a British submarine by a German destroyer on the Danish coast and the submarine attack on the British steamer Ruel are the three incidents Sir Edward Grey suggests for investigation, together with the case of the Baralong.

Sir Edward Grey's statement is in reply to a communication from Ambassador Page on December 6 covering a memorandum from the German government "concerning the alleged destruction of a German submarine and crew by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong."

Three Incidents in Two Days.

The foreign secretary quotes in his reply to Page's communication that the three incidents in question occurred within 48 hours of the time the Baralong sank the submarine.

"His majesty's government," wrote the foreign secretary in his reply, "note with great satisfaction, although some surprise, the anxiety now expressed by the German government that the principles of civilized warfare should be vindicated. It is true that the incident which suddenly reminded Germany that such principles exist is one in which the alleged criminals are British and not German, but his majesty's government does not for a moment suppose that it is the intention to restrict unduly the scope of any investigation which it is thought proper to institute.

"It is evident that to single out the case of the Baralong for particular examination would be the height of absurdity. Even were the allegations on which the German government really accepted as they stand, and his majesty's government do not so accept them, the charge against the commander and crew of the Baralong is negligible compared with crimes which seem to have been deliberately committed by German officers, both on land and sea against combatants and noncombatants.

The communication concludes:

"These three incidents, almost simultaneous in point of time and not differing greatly in point of character, might, with the case of the Baralong, be brought before some impartial court of investigation, for example, a tribunal composed of officers belonging to the United States navy.

Will Abide by Decision.

"If this is agreed to, the British government will do all in its power to further the inquiry and will do its part in taking such further steps as justice and the findings of the court might seem to require.

"The government does not think it necessary to make reply to the suggestion that the British navy has been guilty of inhumanity. According to the latest figures available, the number of German sailors rescued from drowning, often in circumstances of great difficulty and peril, amounts to 1,150. The German navy can show no such record, perhaps through want of opportunity."

The German memorandum received from Ambassador Page contains sworn statements by J. M. Garrett of Kiln, Miss.; Charles Hightower and R. Cosby of Crystal City, Tex.; "Bud" Emerson Palen and Edward Clark of Detroit, Mich., and James Curran of Chicago.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Jan. 2.—News received of the sinking of the P. & O. liner Persia, with 241 passengers aboard, two of them Americans, in the Mediterranean, presumably by a submarine, on December 30, the day after Austria's disavowal of the Ancona sinking. Many lives lost. One of the Americans, Robert N. McNeely, on his way to assume his post as consul at Aden, Arabia. The commander of the Villa de la Ciotat, sunk by a submarine on December 24, announces that he was not warned. The kaiser in a New Year's proclamation says that victory for the Teutonic arms is certain. Several first line German trenches are captured by a British offensive northeast of Armentieres. Fierce fighting on the Russian front south of Pripet is construed to mean the opening of a new offensive in East Galicia. Air raid is reported on the allied position at Salonika.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.—Two hundred and forty-seven are believed to have been drowned on the Persia, Consul McNeely among them. Officers say wake of torpedo was seen and no warning given. Vienna reports 67 ships sunk by submarines in Mediterranean within two weeks. Great battle for Czernowitz, the strategic point of the Bukowina and the Carpathians, is raging. Henry Ford, returned from peace expedition to Europe, says the war is the fault of the people and not of capitalists and muintion makers. Allies are reported to be landing 45,000 men near Salonika for Balkan drive. German war office reports the capture of a trench and 200 French troops near the Hartmanasweilerkopf. Indignation is expressed over the arrest by the allies of consuls of central powers at Salonika.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.—The Russians advance in great drive for control of Czernowitz and the Bukowina. Hope given up for Consul McNeely, who was on the Persia. United States plans to send a general ultimatum on submarine warfare. Four more ships are reported sunk in the Mediterranean. Rumors are persistent that the kaiser is suffering from cancer. It is reported that Japan is to send a squadron of warships to the Suez canal to protect her Mediterranean trade. The Ford peace party will, it is learned, disband on January 12. It secures permission to travel across Germany to The Hague. The Cameroon is abandoned by German defenders. A German attack on the French trenches near Tahure is driven back.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—Dispatches from Petrograd report the evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austro-German forces. Sir John Simon resigns from the British cabinet on the eve of the introduction of compulsory military service bill in the house of commons. Derby recruiting figures are published showing that over 1,000,000 single men are among the "slackers." The Matin reports the kaiser unable to speak. German attacks in the Champagne are repulsed. Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, suggests that the Baralong incident be submitted to an impartial tribunal, a board of American naval officers, for instance, for investigation. President Wilson decides to await further facts on the Persia incident before taking action.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—The compulsory military service bill, calling for 2,000,000 more men, is introduced in the house of commons by Premier Asquith, amid wild turmoil. The opposition is led by Sir John Simon. Greece lodges written protest against arrest of consuls at Salonika. Vienna reports serious repulses to Russian forces in battle for Czernowitz. French official statement reports further attacks by Germans in Tahure region repulsed. The sinking of a German armed steamer on Lake Tanganyika in German East Africa by a British expedition is announced in London.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—Compulsory military service bill passes first reading in house of commons, 403 to 105. National labor congress passes resolution opposing it. Three Labor members of the ministry resign. General Sir Ian Hamilton makes report saying Dardanelles expedition lost when in sight of victory through failure of war office to supply more men. Russians are successful in capture of the cemetery at Czartorysk, important strategic point. Reports from many sources indicate that Teuton armies are preparing for a drive on Salonika.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—Germany gives assurances to the state department that submarine warfare in the Mediterranean will be pursued in strict accordance with the rules of international law. The memorandum is held to forecast a settlement of the Lusitania incident. England faces a general election, it is feared, because of the attitude of labor on the compulsion bill. Petrograd reports Czartorysk taken from the Germans. A Madrid despatch reports that rulers of German states have been called to Berlin because of kaiser's illness. Notice is received by the Greek government that the consuls arrested at Salonika hav been released. Two hundred Montenegrins from the U. S. drown when ship hits mine in the Adriatic sea.

BRITISH LOST 60,000 AT BATTLE OF LOOS

Shows Contest Was One of History's Bloodiest.

London, Jan. 6.—The battle of Loos, when the British attempted to smash the German lines in September, was one of the bloodiest in history, it was officially admitted yesterday.

British losses totaled nearly 60,000. Under Secretary for War Tenant told the house of commons. No accurate figures on the German losses have been obtained.

For the 60,000 men killed, wounded and made prisoners the British conquered only about seven square miles of French territory, between the La Basee canal and Lens.

TEUTON TORPEDO BOAT WRECKAGE IS FOUND

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—The Politken states that life belts and wreckage picked up on the coast of Gothland are believed to belong to a German torpedo boat.

ing a decree was issued ordering a census of all cereals.

SPAIN BARS SHIP SALES

Madrid, Jan. 10.—King Alfonso Saturday signed a decree prohibiting the sale of Spanish steamships to foreigners.

OLD FAVORITE SONGS FOR ALL

Beautiful Volume Illustrated With Splendid Portraits of Great Artists

How many of the dear old songs have you in your home? How many times have you wished for some old favorite which a passing thought has brought to your mind? And oh, how dear to memory are the old tunes! What would you give to have a complete collection of these old favorites, words, music and all? You never saw a collection of this kind, and yet you have always wanted it.

With this thought in view, The Weekly Blade has arranged to take up the distribution of a volume called "Songs That Never Grow Old." Here are all the old favorites all together, including songs of home, college, sacred, patriotic, love and operatic songs, as well as national airs of different countries. These include German, French, Italian and English songs, the dearly beloved songs of Ireland and Scotland and many others that are familiar to everybody.

These old favorites have been compiled and selected with the utmost care by the most competent authorities, and are printed and bound all together, making seven song books in one volume. It is bound in heavy English cloth, and with ordinary care should last a lifetime. It is stamped in gold on side and back; is flat-opening, and under usual conditions such a book could not be sold for less than $2.50.

A most attractive innovation in this edition are the magnificent illustrations. These consist of a rare galaxy of sixty-nine wonderful portraits of the world's greatest vocal artists, many in favorite costumes. The list includes Caruso, Tetrazzini, Slezak, Melba, Farrar, Bonci, Matzenauer, Goritz, Scotti, Fremstad and almost fifty others. None of these portraits has ever before been shown in a work of this character and they are all reproduced from copyrighted photographs which have been approved by the artists themselves. Every reader will want to possess this rare and unique collection, and can get it only through The Weekly Blade at the special price of 98 cents, postage prepaid. Address Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.

FRANCE ORDERS "HANDS OFF" AMERICAN SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Ambassador Sharp cabled the state department yesterday afternoon that the French government had ordered the captain of the steamer Des Cartes to act "with great care and circumspection, and not to stop any more American vessels." The captain recently stopped three Porto Rican liners and took off all persons he considered of Teutonic origin and faith.

$561,000,000 COST TO ITALY FOR WAR THUS FAI

Rome, Jan. 7.—The sum of $441,500,000 is, according to statistics just made public, the expense sustained by Italy for her army and navy from June 1 to November 30. Adding $120,000,000 spent in May and December the total cost of war to Italy is more than $561,000,000, without including the expenses of the military preparations before the opening of hostilities.

Here she is!

Her Name is "Blossom"

We also send a Buggy, Harness, Saddle and Bridle

Here's YOUR pony!

If YOU want to get this pony FREE send us YOUR name *today*--TODAY

Here is the greatest free pony offer to boys and girls that "*The Farmer's Wife*" has ever made, and the prettiest pony we ever had to give.

Maybe the lucky winners who have won our 342 other ponies won't agree with this—but here's "BLOSSOM" to speak for herself. We leave it to you if she isn't a dandy; and she's going to be yours, free, the handsomest little pony in the world, gentle and kind, with complete outfit (buggy, harness, saddle and bridle), if you're just ambitious enough to win her.

Think of it! A little thoroughbred Shetland Pony and pony-outfit, worth $200, FREE

if you really want her hard enough to make her yours. Get your pencil and paper or your pen and ink, and fill out the Coupon down at the bottom, put it in an envelope and mail it today. Even a postal card will do if you're in too big a hurry to write a letter, and we'll tell you how you can win "BLOSSOM" for your very own. And remember, you haven't any time to lose, either. This is the only chance you're going to get. You must act quick. "BLOSSOM" will not wait for any boy or girl who puts things off, so send your name today.

Read Our Wonderful Pony Story Book

WE want to send you a copy of our wonderful book "Lucky Pony Winners" full of pictures and exciting stories of Shetland Ponies written by the boys and girls who got them from us free. This book is more fascinating than "Black Beauty." It shows actual photographs of the pony rigs decorated for parades, street carnivals and county fairs, where our boys and girls nearly always win first prize; and other pictures show the many clever tricks they have taught their ponies to perform. Don't fail to send for this remarkable book if you ever dreamed of owning a real live pony.

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club has given away more Shetland Ponies to boys and girls than any other single company in the world, having given away 342 ponies as prizes. This seems too good to be true but once you read our Pony Book, "Lucky Pony Winners' you will know that we do just as we promise. We expect to give away hundreds of other ponies and YOU can have one just as well as not if you will send us your name and address.

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